

HINTS AND HELPS IN
CONTINUOUS GREEK PROSE

BY

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**FIRST STEPS IN CONTINUOUS LATIN
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PREFACE.

In these pages I have followed as closely as possible upon the lines of my Latin Prose book, but, of course, with such differences as the language requires. The section on metaphors is fuller, as Greek Prose is richer in metaphorical language than Latin. On the other hand, I have made but little attempt to analyse Greek order, as such a task would be, if possible, beyond the scope of this book; and I would refer older students to Dion. Hal. *de Comp. Verb.* chs. iv and xviii, and Arist. *Rhet.* iii. The most characteristic particles used in prose are specified in the Appendix. As in my Latin book, I presuppose a fair knowledge of Greek syntax, and therefore have no necessity to reprint rules from the Greek Grammar;

but, for convenience of reference, I have added a list of irregular verbs used in the book, and a scheme of Greek Oratio Obliqua. I have tried to avoid purely poetical words and phrases, though common in Plato and not infrequent in Xenophon; and this has been no easy task.

Many of the pieces are from various examination papers, such as those of the University Locals, and the majority are really literary English, as in my Latin book. The translations are made as English as possible; Latinized or Graecized English I have found of little or no value.

I have to render my best thanks to Professor Harrower of Aberdeen University for revision and valuable suggestions in the Introduction, to W. M. Harvey, Esq., formerly scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, for proof-reading, and to the Rev. M. A. Bayfield.

W. C. F. W.

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INTRODUCTION.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF GREEK PROSE.

I. (*a*) THE PERIOD.

As in Latin, so in Greek, many facts are expressed in a single sentence; and this is done with the help of—

- (1) Participles (much more freely used than in Latin, because Greek has more participles);
- (2) Relative or temporal clauses;
- (3) Final, consecutive, concessive, causal, or conditional clauses; e. g.

The Potidaeans sent envoys to Athens, and hoped to persuade her not to take strong measures against them; they also came to Sparta to procure assistance if necessary: at Athens they met with no friendly response; the Lacedaemonian officials promised to invade Attica, if the Athenians attacked Potidaea. Accordingly they seized the opportunity, made a league with the Chalcidians and Bottiaeans, and revolted.

Ποτιδαιάται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρέσβεις, | εἰς πως πείσεται μὴ περὶ σφῶν νεωτερίζειν μηδέν, | ἐλθύντες δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν ὅπως ἔτοιμοι σαυτοῦ τιμωρίαν, ήν δέη, | ἐπειδὴ ἔκ τε Ἀθηναίων οὐδέν εἴροιτο ἐπιτίθειον, | καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἵπέσχετο, ήν ἐπὶ Ποτιδαιαν ἰστιν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, | τίτε δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀφίστανται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων καὶ Βοτραιών κοινῇ ξυνομόσαντες.

(b) CONNEXION OF SENTENCES.

Closely allied to the principle of the period is the connexion of sentences by means of particles. The commonest of these are :

καὶ, δέ, μέν . . . δέ.
οὖν, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, δῆ.
ἀλλά, γάρ, καίτοι, μέντοι.

(Other particles will be discussed later.)

Beginners should notice that the thought-connexion, so constantly omitted in English, is never omitted in Greek, except for a special reason ; e.g.

It is apparent even in the present day that the building was done in haste. The foundations are laid of all kinds of stones, and these not worked in together anywhere ; they are placed just as the several (bands of workmen) brought them up. Many pillars taken from tombs and worked stones were picked up and put in. The circumference extended on every side beyond the limits of the city, and consequently they hurriedly removed everything indiscriminately. Themistocles persuaded them to complete the building of the Peiraeus. It had already been begun, &c. &c. In this manner the Athenians got their fortifications completed.

Καὶ δήλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστιν διτὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. οἱ γάρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λιθῶν ἵπσκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνεργασμένων ἐστιν ἦ, ἀλλὰ ὡς ἔκαστοι ποτε προσέφερον· πολλαὶ τε στῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατέλεγχσαν. μείζων γάρ ὁ περίβολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πύλεως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὅμοιώς κινοῦντες ἡπείροντο. ἐπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομένιν. ὑπῆρκτο δὲ αὐτοῦ πρότερον κ.τ.λ. Ἀθηναῖοι μέν οὖν οὔτως ἐτειχίσθησαν.

(c) ORDER.

Greek order is more natural and unaffected than Latin, yet having a peculiar artifice of its own. The beginner should notice that emphasis and euphony, combined with clearness and neatness, are the chief characteristics of Greek order. Emphasis is got by putting a word in a prominent place in the sentence; for euphony, notice these points:

(1) Avoid concurrence of harsh sounds (cf. principle of dissimilation), of too many short syllables, of many dissyllables, and such like.

(2) Avoid weak endings: see pieces above.

(3) Avoid hiatus (a rule rather of the rhetoricians and orators than of the historians): cf. erasis and paragogic *v*, e.g.

εἰς μὲν ταῖτην τιθέμαται τὴν τάξιν αὐτόν (Dem.)

where *τιθέμαται αὐτόν* would make hiatus.

Further, passages might be taken from the books and the order changed without harm to the sense; read both aloud and study the difference, e.g. Thue. i. 89, iii. 49, vi. 32; Xen. *Anab.* i. 9. 1-4, ii. 3. 10, i. 3. 3; Plato, *Apol.* 37 A or the end, *Rep.* iii. 402 B; Dem. *de Cor.* § 1 or § 169, or *de Chers.* §§ 66-72.

II. Do not necessarily render the English by the same parts of speech in Greek; in translating, *think of the meaning, not of the form.*
And put as a rule *concrete for abstract.*

(a) *By using dependent interrogative clauses¹:*
e.g.

To watch their proceedings.

He asked the reason of his great love.

Asked his advice about, &c.

Told them his object in coming.

I will relate the details of the battle.

Being asked his news.

To learn their numbers.

He could not decide on course of action.

They did not know the extent of the business.

Surrender or no-surrender was the subject of their deliberations.

No one knew their destination.

The date of his intended attack.

Looked for a place of shelter.

The conditions of an alliance.

To examine the state of affairs in Asia.

παρατηρεῖν { τί ποιῶσιν,
τί ποιήσουσιν,
γινέτο δὲ τί ἐστοσούτον
φάλει.
ηὔρετο ὅπως ἀριστα κ.τ.λ.

ηγγειλε τίνος δεόμενος ἤκει.

διηγήσομαι δὲ καὶ τὴν μάχην
κ.ἄ πως ἔγραψο.
ἐρωτηθεῖς δὲ τι ἀγγέλλοι.
ἶναι μάθουεν ὅπότοι εἴησαν.
ἀπόριως εἶχε τί χρῆτο τῷ
πράγματι.

τὸ πρᾶγμα οὐκ ἔδεσαν
ὅπόσον τὸ μέγεθος εἴη.
ἔβοιλεύοντο πότερον { τὴν
πόλιν παραδούεν (οἱ παραδῶ-
σιν) εἰτε } μή.
ὅποι πορείουτο οὐδεὶς ἔδει.

ἐν τίνι χρόνῳ μέλλοι ἐμβάλ-
λειν.

ὅπη σωθήσονται διεσκόπουν.

ἐπὶ τίχιν ὃν σύμμαχος γέ-
νοιτο.

ὅπως ἔχοι τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ
ἐπισκεψύμενοι.

¹ See rules for *Oratio Obliqua.*

After seeing their movements.

The issue.

The means of obtaining peace.

To see the magnitude of their good fortune.

You shall know the nature (quality, character,) of the event.

κατιδώτες δὲ τι παιοῖστιν.

ὅποι προβλέψεται,

τί ἀν ποιοῦντες εἰ ἡτούς

τύχουεν.

τὸ εἰτέχημα θεάσασθαι

πότον τι γεγενῆται,

γνώσεσθε πότον τὸ γεγενῆ-

μέτον ἐστιν.

Or by dependent exclamatory clauses
(*ώς, εἰος, ὅσος, ἥλικος only*).

As he thought over the loss of honours and the overthrow of hopes.

They compared the inexperience and cowardice of their own general with his opponent's science and daring.

He showed the superiority of this measure.

You can fancy my joy then.

Learn the nature of the struggle you are entering on.

Seeing his size and power.

ἐνθυμήμενος καὶ οἶων τιμῶν

καὶ οἶων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῖσθο.

ἀνελογίζοιτο τὴν ἁκείνου

ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἶαν ἐμπειρίαν

καὶ τὸλμαν μετὰ οἴας ἀνεπι-

στημοσίνης καὶ μαλακίας γενή-

σούτο.

ἔδειξεν ὅσῳ ἐστὶ τοῦτο ἄρι-

στον.

ώς ησθηγ ἔξεστιν ἐνθυμεῖ-

σθε.

ἴστε ἐς οἷον ἀγῶνα ἔρχεσθε.

ὅρῶν ἥλικος καὶ ὕσων κύριός

ἐστιν.

(b) By using relative clauses.

To draw up laws for their future government.

This happens with every change of constitution.

To give them quarter.

They surrender unconditionally.

νύμους συγγράψαι καθ' οἶσ-

τινας πολιτείσονται.

ὅπου πολιτείαι μεθίστανται

πανταχοῦ ταῦτα γίγνεται.

εἴναι ἀπέναι τῷ βούλοντο.

παραδίδασι σφᾶς αἵτοις

τοῖς Δακεδαιμονίαις χρῆσθαι

δὲ τι βούλονται (or δὲ τι ἀν

βούλῶνται).

Taey manifested their feelings about you.

If we make a compact on terms of mutual advantage.

To perform his duty.

He described the details of the fight.

Telling them his resolution.

He set forth the rise of the Theban supremacy.

To conceal our real state.

This is not the conduct of a good citizen.

To command the source of their supplies by sea.

New sovereignty is ever harsh.

Having made a treaty on the condition of recovering their men.

Chosen for drawing up regulations.

έδήλουν οία περὶ ὑμῶν ἐγίγνωσκον.

ἔαν οὖν, ή ἔκατέροις μιλιστα σινούσει, ταῦτη καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ποιησώμεθα.

ἴματράστεσθαι ἀ δεῖ.

ἔγραψε περὶ τῆς μάχης ὡς ἐγένετο ἔκαστα.

λέγων ταῦτα ἀ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει.

ἀπέδειξε τὴν τῶν Θηβαίων ἡγεμονίāν οὕτῳ τρόπῳ πρῶτον κατέστη.

κρύπτειν ὡς τῷ ὄντι ἔχομεν.

τοιαῦτα πιεῖ οὐδεὶς πολίτης δοτίς ἔστιν ἀγαθός;

ἔχειν ὅδεν ὁ κατὰ θύλασσαν σίτος φοιτᾶ.

ἄπας δὲ τραχὺς (ἔστιν) δοτίς ἀν νέος κρατή.

σπονδύς ποιησάμενοι ἐφ' ϕ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦνται.

αἰρεθέντες ἐφ' ϕτε συγγράψαι νόμους.

(c) By using the article with (1) adjective or participle, (2) adverb and adverbial phrases, &c., (3) infinitive.

(1) Beauty, virtue. =
The opposition.
The majority or strength.
Uncertainty or obscurity
and the opposite.

In safety.

Unevenness of ground.
The neighbourhood.

Their proceedings.

The contents of letter.

τὸ καλόν.

τὸ ἀντίπαλον.

οἱ πολλοί οἵ τὸ κράτιστον.
τὸ ἀφανές—τὸ φανερόν.

ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ.

τὸ ἀνώμαλον.

οἱ περιοικοῦντες οἵ οἱ πληγίον.
τὰ ποιοίμενα οἵ τὰ γιγνύμενα.
τὰ γεγραμμένα.

The continued uncertainty of the contest. τὸ ἀκρίτως σινεχέσ τῆς ἀμύλλης.
 The future. τὸ μέλλον.
 The uncertainty of the future. τοῦ μέλλοντος τὸ ἀστάθμητον.
 Piracy. τὸ λῃστικόν.

(2) Modern times or men. οἱ νῦν.
 Antiquity. οἱ πάλαι.
 Future generations. οἱ ἐπειτα.
 The other world. οἱ ἔκει.
 State affairs. τὰ τῆς πόλεως.
 The officials. οἱ ἐν τέλει.
 My generation. οἱ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ.

(3) (N.B.—Subject of infinitive is nom. or acc. in accordance with the rule of the use of the subject of infin. after 'verba declarandi.' But negative is μή.)

In their ignorance they feared. ἐφοβούσι τοῦ διατὸς μὴ εἰλέναι.
 At abandoning my life with you. ἐπὶ τῷ ἐμὲ καταλείπειν τὴν παρὰ σοὶ ἀλισταρ.
 I desire the happiness of all. ἐπιθυμῶ τοῦ πάντας εὐδαιμονεῖν.
 I desire my own happiness. ἐπιθυμῶ τοῦ αἰτοῦ εὐδαιμονεῖν.
 Oligarchic tyranny. τὸ ἐπ' ὀλίγων τυραννεῖσθαι.
 Having regard to self-interest. τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν ἐπιψελόμενος.
 Contempt for the enemy. τὸ καταφροεῖν τῶν πολεμίων.
 To improve their fighting qualities. χάρην τινὰ ἐμβάλλειν πρὸς τὸ μίχεσθαι.
 He thought an open attack dangerous. τὸ τε γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανοῖς ἐπιχειρῆσαι σφαλερόν ἐδύκει εἶναι.
 With the negligence due to previous immunity from reverses. ἀφυλάκτως διὰ τὸ μηδὲν προτερον ἐσφιλθεῖ.
 He was more eager for some brilliant exploit than for his life. ἦν τοῦ λαμπρὸν τι ποιῆσαι πολὺ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ξῆν ἐραστής.

(d) By using final, consecutive, causal, conditional, and temporal clauses.

Thinking their absence from home and death abroad would be advantageous to the country.

We shall extol their just treatment of the allies.

To praise their present avoidance of wrongdoing.

On every occasion of his visiting the country.

In all his invasions of Mysia.

Fearing immediate arrest.

For their sustenance.

He promised the soldiers pay on condition of their coming.

We must render account for any charge against us.

At beginning of spring.
Wealth brings friends.

An affliction beyond endurance fell upon us.

His behaviour naturally gave rise to misapprehension.

You came to their assistance.

It is plain on a single experiment to the sense.

He contrived the following means of sending the news.

Their courage called forth the admiration of all.

νομίζειτε κέρδος τῷ δήμῳ,
εἰ ἀπόλημοιεν καὶ ἐναπόλεωντο.

ἵν δίκαια περὶ τοὺς συμάχους ποιῶσιν, ἐπαινεσθέα.

ὅτι νῦν οὐδέν ήδικον ἐπιμεῖν.

ὅπότε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαῖνοι.

ὅπότε εἰς Μυσίους ἐμβάλοι.

φιθούμενος μὴ παραχρῆμα σιλληφθῆ.

ὅπως τρέφοιντο.

ὑπισχνείτο τοῖς στρατιώταις εἰ ἔλθοιεν μισθὺν αὐτοῖς δώσειν.

εἰ δέ τις ἐπικαλοίη τι, λόγου νῆμᾶς χρὴ διδόναι.

ἐπειδὴ ἔαρ ὑπέφαινεν.

ἔαν πλούτον ἔχωμεν ἔξομεν καὶ φίλους.

μείζον τι κακὸν συμβέβηκεν ἡμῖν ἢ ὅστε φέρειν δύνασθαι.

τοιαῦτα ἐποίει ὅστε εἰκότως ὑπωπτεύετο.

ἥλθετε δῆπας βοηθοῖτε.

ὅταν ἄπαξ ἴδωμεν τοῖς ὅμμασι, δῆλον ἐστι.

τοιώνδε τι ἐμηχανήσατο ἵνα ταῦτα ἀγγέλοι.

οὗτος ἀνδρεῖοι ήσαν ὥστε πάντας θαυμάζειν.

(e) *By use of Participles*¹.

He observed the mutual distrust between T. and Ph.

In the days of Lysander's command.

Without harm to the allies.

To see the cities in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

This is gratitude or recognition of favours.

With covert threats.

He took as much pleasure in self-laudation as in the praise of others.

I rejoice at the general's success.

He heard his request.

From those headquarters (or that starting-point).

They became aware of A's deception.

Arrived before.

At sun-rise.

In his boyhood.

Their route then brought them.

Without opposition.

With impunity.

As was suitable to their nature and disposition.

This news changed their plans.

They were charged by us with intended rebellion.

He did not desist from the pursuit.

Ἔγρω ἐπίπτοις οἵτας ἀλλή-
λοις τὸν Τ. καὶ τὸν Φ.

ἐπὶ Λυσανδροῦ πανερχοῖν-
τος.

τοῖς συμμάχοις οἰδέι Ζλά-
ψιο.

Ἐψευσθαι τὸς πόλεις ἐν εἰρήνῃ
εὐθαιρουκῶς ἵτασίς τις.

ταῦτα ἔστιν ἀνθρώποις ἐπιστα-
μένων χάριτις οἱ ποδεύονται.

ἐπαπειλαῖντες.
οἷς εἰς ἡγετον ἥζετο ἴφ' αἴτοι
η ἵπ' ἀλλων ἐπαινούμενος.

ῆδομαι ἐπὶ τῷ στρατηγῷ
εἰτυχοῖντι.

ῆκουσε δεομένου.
ἐκεῖθεν ἡρωθεῖσ.

οὐκ ἔλαβεν Α. αἴτοις ἐξαπα-
τῶν.

ἔφθη ἀμικόμενος πρίν.
ἄμα ἡδὺς ἀνατέλλοντι.
ἔτι πάις ἄν.
ἔτειθεν πορευόμενοι ἥλθον.

οἰδενὸς κωλίοντος.
χαιρῶν.
ὡς ἐπιτίθεσιν ἦν τοισίτοις
οὐτε Καὶ οὔτω διαειμένοις.

ταῦτα πιθίμενοι μετέβαλον
τὰ δεδογμένα.
ἐπηγγιώμεθα αἴτοις ὡς ἀπο-
στ σομένοις.

διώκων οὐκ ἀνήκεν.

¹ For special particles with participles, see Particles (c), Appendix II.

(f) *By the Infinitive.*

What more could you want for complete happiness? Freedom.

With covert threats of separation from the alliance.

He was a man that found pleasure in—

Was in danger of defeat.

The news of his arrival.

He undertook this mission.

Silence is better than idle talk.

The Persian boys learn shooting and riding.

They attempted an invasion.

Clever at talking.

Obedience is due.

We hope for victory.

Happiness is possible for me.

τίος ἀν δέοις μὴ οὐ πάμπαν εὐδαίμων εἶναι; Ἐλευθερος εἶναι.

ὑπαπειλούντες ἀπαλλαγήσε σθαι τῆς συμμαχίας.

ἥν δὲ οὐτος οἷος ἥδεσθαι—

ἐκινδύνευσεν ἡττηθῆναι. πιθόμενοι αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι. ὑπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιήσειν.

κρείττον σιωπᾶν ~~τοῦτο~~ λαλεῖν μάτην. οἱ τῶν Περσῶν παῖδες μανθάνουσι τοξείεν καὶ ἵπεσεν. ἐπειρῶντο ἐσβάλλειν.

ἰκανώτατος λέγειν.

πείθεσθαι δεῖ.

ἐλπίζομεν νικήσειν.

ἔξεστι μοι γενέσθαι εὐδαίμονα οὐ εὐδαίμονι.

(g) *By other uses of verbs.*

They are a naval power.

You have had few reverses, many successes.

They pay him reverence.

He drew another advantage.

They laid a plot.

They came to the rescue.

Among his remarkable achievements.

They uttered dreadful threats.

ναυτικὴ δυνάμει χρῶνται ἐλάχιστα μὲν ἀποτετικατε, πλειστα δὲ κατωρθώκαι αἰδοῦνται αὐτὸν. προσέτι ὠφελείτο.

ἐπεβούλευσαν.

ἐβοήθουν.

πολλά τε ἄλλα ἀξιομνημόνευτα ἔπραξε καὶ κ.τ.λ. δεινὰ ἡπειλησαν.

An inquiry was made into the matter.

τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐξητάσθη.

He took pleasure in his society.

συνομιλῶν αὐτῷ ηδετο.

He addressed the most earnest and touching appeals to the crews.

τοὺς ἄνδρας σφόδρα ἐντόνως παρεκελεύσατο καὶ ἐπεμαρτυρήσατο.

A second effort succeeded.

ἔπειτα (after μέν) ητύχησαν.

He did not meet with support from the people.

οὐ δῆμος οὐ μετ' αὐτοῦ συνέπρασσεν.

Their fate will be the same.

τὰ αὐτὰ πείσονται.

The sight of that would gladden me.

ἡδέως ἀν θεασαίμην ταῦτα.

They took refuge.

κατέφυγον.

(h) *By adverbs and prepositional phrases.*

With negligence.

ἀφυλάκτως.

Living in greater pomp.

διγκρύτερον διάγων.

Treat with contempt.

δλιγώρως ἔχειν.

With greater zeal.

προθυμότερον.

He sent an explanation of the business.

ἐπεμψε περὶ τοῦ πράγματος.

With all possible speed.

ὡς τάχιστα (εἰδύνατο).

In addition.

πρὸς τούτοις.

In good order.

εὐτάκτως.

At random.

εἰκῇ.

On many grounds.

διὰ πολλά, ἐκ πολλῶν.

In archonship of Philoxenus.

ἐπὶ Φιλοτίμου ἄρχοντος.

In reign or days of Darius.

ἐπὶ Δαρείου.

They had good reason to suspect.

εἰκότως ὑπώπτευον.

In any emergency.

ἐς πάντα.

Out of season.

ἀκαίρως.

On no conditions whatsoever.

οὐδὲ διπωστιοῦν.

On my account.

δι' ἐμέ,

{M 400}

(i) By substantives and adjectives.

We shall draw down their enmity.	<i>τούτοις πολέμου γενησόμεθα.</i>
He upbraided them with their cowardice and treachery.	<i>ἐπειμησεν αὐτοῖς ὡς δειλοῖς οὖσι καὶ προδόταις.</i>
Ensured the gods' support.	<i>ἐποίησεν τοὺς θεοὺς συμμάχους.</i>
With new energy.	<i>προθυμότεροι ἢ πρότεροι.</i>
The government.	<i>οἱ ἄρχοντες (or οἱ ἐν τέλει).</i>
Religion.	<i>οἱ θεοί.</i>
We did it of our own accord.	<i>ἔκοντες ἐποίησαμεν.</i>
Against our will.	<i>ἄκοντες.</i>
You should reverence old age.	<i>τὸν γέροντα χρὴ αἰδεῖσθαι.</i>
An embassy.	<i>πρέσβεις.</i>
The interval from childhood to old age.	<i>ὅ ἐκ παιδὸς μέχρι πρεσβύτου χρόνος.</i>
Eternity.	<i>ὅ πᾶς χρόνος.</i>
We must secure their friendship.	<i>ἐκείνους δεῖ φίλους ποιεῖσθαι.</i>
I do (not) dispute his guilt.	<i>(οὐκ) ἀμφισβητῶ μὴ (οὐκ) αἴτιον εἶναι.</i>
To come to closequarters.	<i>ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν.</i>
To come to an amicable conference.	<i>ἐς λόγους περὶ φίλιας ἐλθεῖν.</i>

III. AVOID PERSONIFICATION, as a rule.

(a) For *the country*, unless the actual land is meant, put the nation or use a periphrasis: e. g.

Athens.

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (or οἱ ἔξι Αθηνῶν).

In Christendom.

ἐν τῷ Χριστιανῷ.

China.

οἱ Σηῆρες.

(b) *Similarly avoid making lifeless things agents:* e. g. ‘Which qualities recommended him to his troops?’ say, ‘By which he pleased his troops.’

The news of his arrival cheered his men.

He told them villages were at hand to supply them with food.

My presence is of assistance in uniting you.

ἐπεὶ ἤγγελτο αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι, ἐδάρρησαν.

κάμας εἴναι ἔφη ἔγγὺς ὅθεν λήψονται τὰ ἐπιτηδεῖα.

παρὼν ἔγώ ὁ φελωτής εἰς τὸ ὑμᾶς συνδεῖν.

IV. METAPHORS.

These may be given as convenient rules for beginners:—

(a) Look out for unsuspected metaphors concealed in English.

(b) If not essential, drop all metaphors, unless you know or can find good authority for their use, and put the simple meaning.

(c) *But* if essential to the meaning, or intentional, or proverbial, keep the metaphor or change it to another suitable one, or cast it into the form of a simile by using *ὡσπερ*.

(d) Allow more freedom in oratorical and philosophical pieces than in historical.

The following tables show some of the favourite sources of Greek metaphors (conscious or un-

conscious) and similes; and the chief instances from—

Thucydides i-iv.

Xenophon's *Hellenica*.

Herodotus i-iii.

In summary they are as follows:—

Sea, and nautical.	Games of skill and chance
Trade.	(esp. draughts and dice).
National Games (esp. wrestling).	Medicine.
Hunting and fishing.	Loose and tighten.
The stage.	External nature.
Shooting (esp. hit and miss).	

SIMILES.

In Thucydides, Books i-iv.

ii. 51. (During the plague) ὥσπερ τὰ πρόβατα ἔθνησκον : died like sheep.

In Herodotus, Books i-iii.

ii. 173. ‘The bow unbent:’ cf. Horace ‘neque semper arcum tendit Apollo.’

iii. 46. The empty bag of the Samians.

[These are of the nature of parables.]

iii. 81. A winter torrent.

In Xenophon, *Hellenica*.

ii. 3. 31. Timeserver or ‘weathercock,’ compared to a buskin (*κόθορνος*) and to a man who tacks until he gets a favourable breeze.

- ii. 4. 41. Dogs in collar.
- iii. 2. 28. } Bees.
- iv. 2. 12. }
- iv. 2. 11. A river.
- iv. 4. 12. Heaps of corn, &c.
- iv. 4. 17. Bugbears.
- iv. 7. 6. Bats.
- v. 4. 40. Morning drinkers.
- vi. 3. 16. } Athletes (and in iv. 7. 5).
- vi. 3. 16. } Gamblers.
- vii. 5. 10. Bird's nest.
- vii. 5. 23. Like ships prow to prow.

METAPHORS: in Thucydides i-iv.

Gymnastic.

- ἀντίπαλος, equally-matched, rival.
- στέφανον ἀγώνων προτιθεῖσα ἡ πόλις, offering a crown,
i. e. reward for labours.
- ἄθλα κείται ἀρετῆς μέγιστα, prizes for valour.
- ἀκούντι, without (the dust of) conflict.

Commercial.

- ἰσόρροπος μάχη, counterbalanced, i. e. indecisive, battle.
- τὸ ἀστράθυτον τὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς, the incalculable element.
- ἐκλογίζεσθαι, calculate.
- ἀβασανίστως, without test (of touchstone).
- χρηματίζειν, to do business.
- πλέον ἔχειν, πλεονεκτεῖν, to get advantage.
- καθίσταται χάρις, gratitude is placed to their credit,
- i. e. laid up for them.
- δέξαν καταθέσθαι, lay up a store of glory.
- ὑπάρχει, there is to one's credit, in reserve.
- ἐχέγγυος, ἀνεχέγγυος, with and without security.

Games of skill and gambling.

- πλείω παραβαλλόμενοι, having larger interests at stake.
- παῖδας παραβάλλεσθαι, to risk their children.
- κίνδυνον ἀναρρίπτειν, to run the risk.

Nature, &c.

ἀνθεῖν, flourish.

ἄνθος αὐτῶν, flower of their troops.

παροξύνειν, sharpen, incite.

βαρύνεσθαι, depressed.

ἀμβλύνεσθαι, blunted, dispirited.

ἀμβλύτερος, with the edge of his valour taken off.
σφαλῆναι, πτάσειν, stumble, fall (e. g. κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας δια-
φορὰς περιπεσόντες ἐσφάλησαν, were wrecked on the rock
of their own differences).

καθάρειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, to raze, i. e. to break their
power.

ὁ πόλεμος συνερράγει, broke out (like river).

καμφῆναι, be bent, i. e. relent.

ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ, crushed in spirit.

τὸ ἐπικρέμασθὲν δεινόν, the threatening peril.

ψιλοῦν, bare, isolate.

ἔξαλείψαι ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ, wipe out from map of
Greece.

ἢν προβαλλόμενοι, using which as a screen.

Medicine.

εὖ τι ὑγίεις διανοοῦνται, sound, sensible.

ἀνήκεστον, irremediable.

METAPHORS: in Herodotus i-iii.

Commercial.

σταθμᾶσθαι (a common word), measure or weigh, =
estimate.

καπηλεύειν τὰ πράγματα, retail, i. e. attend to details.

χρηματίζεσθαι, do business.

καταπροΐξεσθαι, do without return, get off scot free.

Hunting, &c.

ἱλαβον ἀν σφεας ὡς ἐν κύρτῃ, as in an eel-basket.

θηρώμενοι τὴν ὑγείην, in pursuit of health.

σαγηρεύσαντες τὴν Σάμον, lit. netted.

Sailing.

ἐκπλεῖν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, of fish.
ἐξεπλωσας τῶν φρενῶν, gone out of your mind.

Medicine.

ὑγής, ἀνήκεστος, as in Thucydides.
ἀκείσθαι, to cure, remedy.
μὴ τῷ κακῷ τὸ κακὸν īῶ, do not cure evil with evil.

Nature, &c.

προρρίζους ἀνατρέπειν, uproot.
τὴν τυραννίδα σύκω κάρτα ἐρριξωμένην, not yet rooted,
established firmly.

So ἐρρίζωσε τὴν τυραννίδα.
νεότερόν τι ἀναβλαστήσει, will spring up.
δάκρυον, exudation from plant.
ἄλμη ἐπαεθέουσα, salt incrustation spreading over it.
ἐν τῷ λόγῳ πλανώμενος, wandering in his speech.
τετρῦσθαι, bored, i. e. worn out, worried.
ἀναπτερόσας αὐτῷ, raise the wings, excite.
κρεουργῆδον διασπάσαντες, tear in pieces like a butcher.
προσεμπικρανέοθαι, embitter besides.
κεκραμένας τὰς ὥρας, tempered (like wine).
αἱ φρένες ἀπαμβλύνονται, blunted.
οἰδεόντων ἔπι τῶν πραγμάτων, still swelling (of political
ferments).
ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ φόβου, in shelter from alarm.

METAPHORS: in Xenophon's *Hellenica*.*Gymnastic.*

δυσπάλαιστος, hard to wrestle with.
συντεταμένος, braced up.
ἀντίπαλος, opponent (in wrestling).

Commercial.

ἀποκυαίεσθαι, to card cloth, worry to death.
ἀντίρροπος, counterbalancing.
δεκατευθῆναι, to be forced to pay (tithes).

Nature, &c.

- συρρεῖν, flow. i. e. flock together.
ἀναπτερωθεῖς, uplifted on wings. cf. pluming himself.
ἀναφυσάσθαι, blown up. cf. puffed up.
ἀναζωτρείσθαι, rekindled. i. e. with fresh courage.
ἀνακοιφίζεσθαι, lightened, relieved.
παροξύνειν, sharpen, incite, cf. acuere.
τρέψειν, nurse, keep (an army, fleet).
φίεσθαι, grow (in strength).

GENERAL EXERCISES.

EXERCISE 1.

On μέν and δέ.

(a) AESOPUS said that each of us carried two wallets, one before, the other behind; and into the one in front¹ we put others' failings, our own into the one behind²; wherefore also we fail to see them.

(b) In all other respects the Trausi are like the rest of the Thracians, but in this they are different. When a child is born, they sit about and bewail him, relating all the sufferings³ which he must endure³; when a man dies, they, amid shouts of joy, bury him in the earth, saying that he has escaped countless evils.

¹ ἡ εὐμπροσθεν.

² ἡ ὕπισθεν.

³ Say 'what he must suffer;' Introd. II (v) or (g).

EXERCISE 2.

On the Period.

(a) But the foolish people, supposing that the Greeks had gone away, brought the wooden horse within the walls and placed it in the centre of their city. In the night, those who were inside¹ the horse came out and opened the gates to their companions who had returned; thus the Greeks gained possession of the town.

(b) When the Greeks saw them standing their ground, they thought it the easiest way to charge them at once. Having therefore sounded the paean², they fell upon them straightway, and they did not stand their ground. Then the peltasts pursued and routed their right; but a few only fell, for the numerous cavalry of the enemy alarmed³ them.

(Principal verb in *italics*.)

EXERCISE 3.

On the Period.

Artemisia distinguished⁴ herself by her brave deeds. At length she turned and fled, pursued by an Athenian galley. Full in her course⁵ lay

¹ Say 'those from within,' *οι ἔσωθεν.*² παιανίζειν.³ φύβον ποιεῖσθαι. ⁴ ἐπίσημος φάίνεσθαι.⁵ καταγυικρύ.

the vessel of a Carian prince ; which, instead¹ of avoiding, she struck and sunk², sending it, crew and all, to the bottom³. The Athenian captain, believing her in consequence to be a deserter, let her escape. Xerxes who beheld the feat from his lofty throne was filled with admiration³ and *exclaimed*: ‘My men are become women, my women men.’

(*Principal verb in italics.*)

EXERCISE 4.

On connecting particles.

Themistocles was as distinguished in this war as afterwards in time of peace. It was he who restored the walls of Athens more than any other man⁴ at his own risk. The Lacedaemonians endeavoured to prevent the Athenians building them ; they heard that the walls were being begun and sent envoys to Athens to forbid them to do so. While they were there the Athenians ceased and said they would send an explanation⁵ of the matter. Themistocles undertook this mission⁶ and set out by himself at first.

¹ Say ‘not.’

² καταδέειν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν.

³ Say ‘admiring greatly ;’ Introd. II (e).

⁴ ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοις or εἰς τις καὶ δἄλλος.

⁵ περὶ : Introd. II (h).

⁶ Think of meaning ; Introd. II (f).

EXERCISE 5.

On Period.

The disaster was told in Athens on the arrival of the Paralus by night; and the lamentation *penetrated* from the Peiraeus through the long walls to the city, one man announcing it to another. That night no man went to sleep, not only for mourning the lost, but still more for thinking their fate¹ would be the same as they had inflicted on the Malians and many others of the Greeks. But on the following day they held an assembly, in which it was determined to block up the harbours save one, to repair the fortifications, and to mount guards upon them, and in all other respects to prepare the city for a siege.

(Period down to ‘Greeks.’)

EXERCISE 6.

On Period.

Conon was blockaded both by sea and land and was unable to procure provisions from anywhere. The men in the town were numerous. The Athenians in their ignorance² of the blockade did not come to his rescue. So at last launching

¹ Use πάσχειν: Introd. II (g).² Say ‘owing to their not knowing of;’ Introd. II (c).

his two fastest sailors¹ he *manned* them before morning, picking out the best oarsmen from all his vessels. At midday, when the blockaders were either treating them with contempt² or³ even resting themselves, they sailed out from the harbour, one ship making for the Hellespont, the other for the open sea.

(One period down to ‘vessels.’)

EXERCISE 7.

On the Period.

On his return to Athens, Aegeus left Aethra behind him at Troezen, enjoining her not to send their son to Athens till he was strong enough to lift from beneath a stone of⁴ prodigious weight⁴ his father’s sword and sandals; these⁵ would show who he was. Theseus, when grown to manhood⁶, accomplished the appointed feat⁷ with ease and took the road to Athens over the Isthmus of Corinth, a journey beset with dangers from robbers. But Theseus overcame them all and arrived in safety at Athens, where he was recognized by Aegeus and declared his successor⁸.

¹ Say ‘the ships that sailed best.’

² δλιγάρως ἔχεν: Introd. II (h).

³ ‘Either—or;’ οἱ μέν—οἱ δέ.

⁵ Connexion: Oratio Obliqua.

⁷ Omit ‘feat.’

⁴ ὑπερφυῆς τὸ βάρος.

⁶ ἔφηβος γενέσθαι.

⁸ ἐπιδείκνυσθαι διάδοχος.

Among his many remarkable achievements¹ was the deliverance of Athens from the tribute to the Minotaur.

(One period down to ‘successor.’)

EXERCISE 8.

On connecting particles.

When Miltiades had offered the sacrifices, he ordered his men to advance boldly and attack the enemy. He himself waited to see what would be the result² of the battle. When he perceived that his own men were being defeated, he prayed to the gods and besought them to preserve the State which had dedicated so many beautiful temples to them. ‘For if,’ said he, ‘the city of the Athenians suffer any harm³, few indeed will be the honours which the gods will receive from the Greeks.’

EXERCISE 9.

I am not surprised, gallant⁴ soldiers, that you are angry. But if we give way to our indignation and avenge ourselves on the Lacedaemonians

¹ Use verb, see Introd. II (g).

² ‘How the battle would result;’ Introd. II (a).

³ Omit ‘harm,’ and use *βλάπτειν* or *πάσχειν*.

⁴ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται.

and sack this city, consider what the consequences¹ will be. We shall² draw on us the enmity both of them and of their allies; and to the Lacedaemonians the Achaeans are allies of old³ and the Athenians have come over to them; and all these will be enemies to us.

EXERCISE 10.

Our enemies could not stand against us for a moment; indeed, they had not armour as we had, and so did not venture to come to close quarters⁴. So, chasing them into the wood, we were masters of the whole country. In a short space of time they sent their heralds to us asking to have⁵ their dead for burial⁵ and wishing also to discuss terms of peace⁶. As for the dead, they had what they wished, but peace we would not have with them on any conditions whatever⁷. Accordingly the next day we marched into their country and destroyed them root and branch⁸.

EXERCISE 11.

An ape, sitting on a high tree, saw some fishermen casting a net in a river and stayed to

¹ ἀ ἔσται ἐντεῦθεν.

² Introd. II (i).

³ ὑπάρχειν = to be of old.

⁴ Introd. II (i).

⁵ Use ἀναρρέοθαι.

⁶ περὶ φίλας διαλέγεσθαι.

⁷ Introd. II (b).

⁸ πάντας ἄρδην ἐκκόπτειν.

watch¹ their proceedings². When they had dragged the net up a short way, they set about having their breakfast. The ape then descended from the tree and tried to do the same work himself; for it is an imitative beast, they say. So, laying hold of the net, he got himself entangled and thus spake to himself: ‘ Well, I suffer justly for such doings; why did I attempt to fish, though all unskilled in the art?’

EXERCISE 12.

There was a certain Apollophanes of Cyzicus, who happened to be an old friend of Pharnabazus and had also been a guest of Agesilaus about that period. This man told Agesilaus that he believed he could bring Pharnabazus to an amicable conference³ with him. Agesilaus listened to him; and after obtaining a truce and a pledge of faith, he appeared conducting Pharnabazus to a spot agreed upon⁴. There Agesilaus and his attendants, thirty in number, lying on the ground on a plot of turf, awaited him: and Pharnabazus arrived arrayed⁵ in a very costly robe⁵.

¹ ‘Stay to watch’ = *παρατηρεῖν*.

² Introd. II (a) or (c).

³ Introd. II (i).

⁴ δ συγκείμενος.

⁵ *στολὴν ἔχων πολλοῦ χρυσοῦ ἀξίαν*.

EXERCISE 13.

But when the attendants spread beneath him embroidered carpets, upon which the Persians luxuriously recline, he was ashamed to be effeminate, when he witnessed the simplicity of Agesilaus : he therefore, like the others, lay upon the ground as he was. First they bid each other good morning, and after other similar compliments¹ Pharnabazus, as the elder man, opened the conference: ‘Agesilaus and all Lacedaemonians present, I was your friend and ally when you were at war with the Athenians: I strengthened your naval power² by subsidies³ and aided you on land by driving your enemy into the sea. And you cannot accuse me of duplicity in word or deed⁴ towards you, like Tissaphernes.’

EXERCISE 14.

Tissaphernes, rendered confident⁵ by⁶ the arrival of the new forces, threatened Agesilaus with war if he did not leave Asia. The allies and all the Lacedaemonians who were present could not

¹ τοιαῦτα.² τὸ ναυτικόν.³ ‘Furnishing money.’⁴ Say ‘as being double (*διπλοῦς*), either speaking or acting;’
Introd. II (e).⁵ μέγα φρονήσας.
(M 400)⁶ ἐπί.

conceal their distress¹, for they thought that the forces which Agesilaus had were too weak² to contend with the mighty hosts of the Great King. But Agesilaus with an expression of complete cheerfulness³ bade the envoys inform Tissaphernes that he was very much obliged to him for having committed perjury and thereby drawn upon himself the enmity⁴ of the gods and ensured their support⁵ to the Greeks. Then he sent word to the cities, which he would have to pass in marching upon Caria, requiring them to furnish supplies of food⁶.

EXERCISE 15.

So when their standards were raised and their asses had brayed—for these they use instead of trumpeters—they joined battle and fought. The left wing of the Sun-men⁷ fled at once and we followed them with slaughter. Their right wing got the mastery of our left, but the Air-gnats⁸ coming to the rescue they turned and fled, especially when they saw their own left wing already worsted. A glorious victory followed; many were taken alive, many were destroyed,

¹ Use verb *διχθεσθαι*, and say ‘appear not distressed;’ Introd. II (e).

² ‘Smaller’ η ὥστε with inf. ³ φαιδρῷ τῷ προσώπῳ.

⁴ ‘The gods as enemies.’ ⁵ ‘Made allies;’ Introd. II (i).

⁶ παρασκευάζειν ἀγοράν. ⁷ ‘Ηλιῶται. ⁸ ‘Αεροκώνωπες.

and the blood flowed in streams¹ on the clouds, so that they became crimsoned², and poured in torrents¹ on the earth. Returning from the pursuit we set up two trophies, one for the land-battle on the cobwebs³, and one for the air-battle⁴ on the clouds.

EXERCISE 16.

He then clearly ordained happiness for the good, misery for the bad. For in the rest of cities, whenever any one turns out bad, he has the name only of being a bad man, but he does business and sits down and takes his exercises in the same place as the good man if he chooses; but at Lacedaemon every one would be ashamed to receive the bad man to share⁵ the same tent⁵ or to oppose him⁶ in a wrestling-match.

EXERCISE 17.

Now of the rest of the Greeks those who profess to train their sons best, as soon as ever the children understand the things that are said to them, forthwith appoint over them attendants (to act as) ‘tutors’⁷ and send them to schools to

¹ πολύ.² ἐρυθρὸς φαίνεσθαι.³ ἀράχνιον.⁴ ἀερομαχία ('for,' say 'of').⁵ σύσκηνος.⁶ συγγυμναστής.⁷ παιδαγωγός.

learn letters and music and gymnastics. Besides this, they make the children's feet tender with shoes and their bodies delicate by changes of garments; as for food¹ they consider appetite the measure for them.

EXERCISE 18.

On Oratio Obliqua.

(a) At these words they all with one accord held up their hands; but Silanus cried² aloud that it was right that every one³ who was so disposed³ should go away. But the soldiers threatened him that if they should catch⁴ him running away they would make him suffer for it⁵.

(b) He also⁶ carried off the gold figures of Victory and crowns held in the outstretched hands of statues, saying that he did not take them but received them: for he argued⁷ that it was great folly to refuse⁸ to take the proffered⁹ gift of those to whom we prayed for good gifts.

¹ αἵτου γε μήν.

² ἐβόα λέγων.

³ δ βουλόμενος.

⁴ καταλαβεῖν.

⁵ ‘Make suffer’ = κολάζειν.

⁶ ‘The same man.’

⁷ Omit.

⁸ Say ‘not to wish.’

⁹ Say ‘from those offering,’ and omit ‘gift.’

EXERCISE 19.

*On *Oratio Obliqua*.*

A certain Sybarite went to Lacedaemon and was invited to a banquet; having to recline on a wooden bench¹ when dining there, he said that formerly, when he heard of the valour of the Lacedaemonians, he had been astonished; but, now that he had seen them, he thought they were the same² as other men, for that even the most cowardly would choose death³ rather than such a life³.

EXERCISE 20. .

*On *Oratio Obliqua*.*

When those who were within the town saw that they had not any hopes of assistance, that their provisions began to fail, and that they were so closely⁴ besieged by land and sea that nothing could enter, they began to treat⁵ with the king; who was prayed to grant them a truce for one month upon condition⁶ that, if within that time neither the king nor any one from him should come with a sufficient force to

¹ ξύλον (only).² ‘Differed in nothing from.’³ Inf. of verbs; Introd. II (*f*).⁴ Omit ‘closely.’⁵ ἐσ λόγους ἐλθεῖν.⁶ ἐφ' ḡτε with infin. or fut. indic.; Introd. II (*v*).

raise the siege, they should surrender up the town, upon having their lives and fortunes¹ spared and the soldiers liberty² to return whither they would into their own country, without loss² or hindrance².

EXERCISE 21.

After this Thrasybulus proceeded to the city and exhorted the people to maintain peace and order and to restore the old constitution³. This advice⁴ was cheerfully followed; but when it became known that the oligarchs at Eleusis were planning an attack upon Athens, the citizens marched out in a body and inflicted summary punishment upon them. Such was the end of the rule of the Thirty and of the year of anarchy, as it is called in Athenian history⁵. The democratic constitution was then restored⁶; and a commission⁷ of 500 men was appointed to revise the laws.

EXERCISE 22.

Having begun my examples in⁸ Italy, I am unwilling to leave it, especially whilst it supplies

¹ ‘Themselves and their goods.

² Use verbs ἔλην, πάσχειν, κωλύειν.

³ τὸν δῆμον (democracy) κατάγειν. ⁴ ‘They obeyed.’

⁵ τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ⁶ κατελθέν; Appendix I (b).

⁷ Omit ‘commission’ ⁸ Say ‘from.’

us with such as are fresh in our memory¹: yet I cannot pass by Hiero of Syracuse, whom I have mentioned before. This person, being made general of the Syracusan army, quickly discovered that the mercenary militia was not to be relied upon, and finding that he could neither continue nor discharge them securely, he ordered the wings so that they were all cut to pieces, and then prosecuted the war with his own forces alone without any foreign² assistance.

EXERCISE 23.

I have come, soldiers, as you see, without³ accomplishing your wishes⁴; but nevertheless I call upon you to be of a good courage and not to betray the city by cowardice⁵ or disobedience⁵ to my commands. It will be time⁶ when we have gained the victory to decide whether I have deserved praise or blame at your hands: now that the Lacedaemonians are attacking our walls, let us lay aside private enmity and repulse them with all our strength. For nothing is weaker and less able to withstand⁷ misfortune than a city that is at variance with itself.

¹ ‘Happened lately (*γενεστί*) in our days.’

² Use *έρως*.

³ ‘Not having accomplished.’

⁴ Introd. II (b).

⁵ Introd. II (i).

⁶ ‘Then it will be right.’

⁷ ἀδυνατώτερος ἀνθίστασθαι.

EXERCISE 24.

But with respect to the present crisis¹ I should wish to offer suitable advice². Before we begin the struggle we must clearly consider, while it is in our power³ to maintain the peace, what are our hopes and resources for the war. We must measure our abilities both by sea and land and the strength and position⁴ of the enemy whom we are about to engage. If you are guided⁵ by me, either you will endure patiently whatever the stronger may command, or, if you determine rather to die than to desert the cause⁶ of liberty, you will silently collect your forces and by a sudden attack anticipate the designs of the king.

EXERCISE 25.

Then one of them made a sign and forthwith they ran forward and fiercely fought in the press, and nobly they succoured each the other where they saw their companions in great straits. And shortly after⁷ that they were gathered together, was one of the French party slain; but

¹ τὰ παρόντα.² ‘To advise as is suitable.’³ ἐν ἡμῖν.⁴ Introd. II (a): δύνσι καὶ ὄποιοι.⁵ Use πείθεσθαι.⁶ Omit ‘cause.’⁷ Say ‘after a short time when,’ &c.

for all that the others never ceased¹ the battle, but bore themselves as valiantly on the one part and on the other² as if they² all had been Rolands and Olivers. I cannot say of a truth that they on this hand maintained³ theinselves the better, or that they on that hand achieved greater things, nor have I heard either party ruzized⁴ before the other; but they fought so long that one and all lost⁵ strength and breath and power altogether.

EXERCISE 26.

They pay a yearly tribute to the King of Persia; but in all other respects they are a free nation and governed by their own laws⁶. They lie far from the sea and are environed with hills; and being contented with the productions of their own country, which is very fruitful, they have little commerce with any other nation; and as they have no inclination⁷ to enlarge their borders, so their mountains and the tribute they pay to the Persian secure⁸ them from all invasions. Thus they have no wars among them:

¹ ἀμφοτέρωθεν.

² Say ‘as Achilles or Hector would have done.’

³ φαίνεσθαι.

⁴ πλείονος τιμάσθαι.

⁵ Use ‘fail.’

⁶ αὐτόνομος.

⁷ ‘Desire’ or ‘wish.’

⁸ Say ‘through their mountains, &c., they are secure’ (*ἀδεήσ* or *ἀπειρος*).

they live rather conveniently¹ than with splendour, and may be rather called a happy nation than either eminent or famous; for I do not think they are known so much as by name to any but their next neighbours.

EXERCISE 27.

There is a country in² Libya which these Phoenicians are wont to visit, where so soon as they arrive they forthwith bring out their goods, and having disposed them after an orderly fashion leave them, and returning to their ships raise a great smoke. When the natives see the smoke they come down to the shore, and laying out to view so much gold as they think the worth of the wares³ withdraw to a distance. The Phoenicians upon this come ashore and look. If they think the gold enough they take it and go their way; but if it does not seem to them sufficient they go aboard ship once more⁴ and wait patiently. Then the others approach and add⁵ to their gold till⁶ the Phoenicians are content. Nor does either party⁷ deal unfairly by the other⁸.

¹ εὐπρεπῶς.

² 'Of.'

³ 'Worthy of the wares.'

⁴ δημιω.

⁵ 'Put more (*δλλος*) gold.'

⁶ 'Till (*έστ' αν*) they persuade the P.'

⁷ οὐδέτεροι.

⁸ Omit 'by the other.'

EXERCISE 28.

But before they had all quitted the town the Greeks became aware of Anaxibius¹ deception, and, irritated thereat, prevented the gates from being closed, and rushed back into the city with dreadful threats² and uproar², bent on plunder and bloodshed: in fact they were masters of the persons and property of the citizens; for hearing the uproar Anaxibius at once retired to the citadel with his troops, whilst the inhabitants were either barricading their houses or flying to the ships for refuge. Thereupon Xenophon perceived that if they destroyed such a city as Byzantium they would bring on themselves the vengeance³ not only of the Lacedaemonians but of all Greece⁴. With great presence of mind⁵, then, and under pretence⁶ of aiding their designs, he caused the soldiers to form⁷ in an open space⁸, and by a well-timed⁹ speech diverted them from their purpose.

¹ Say ‘A. did not escape notice deceiving them;’ Introd. II (e).

² Verbs: ἀπειλεῖν, θορυβεῖν; Introd. II (e) or (g).

³ τιμωρεῖσθαι (=punish). ⁴ Introd. III.

⁵ φρονήσει χρῆσθαι. ⁶ ὡς with fut. partic.

⁷ ὅπλα τίθεσθαι. ⁸ χωρίον. ⁹ εὐπρεπῆς or εὐκαρpos.

EXERCISE 29.

The Spartans in alarm sent to Delphi for advice¹. The god bade them apply to Athens for a leader. Fearing to disobey the oracle, but with the view² of rendering no real assistance, the Athenians sent Tyrtaeus of Aphidnae, who is represented in the popular legend³ as a lame man and a schoolmaster. The Spartans received their new leader with due honour; and he was not long in justifying the credit⁴ of the oracle. His martial songs roused⁵ the fainting courage of the Spartans and animated⁵ them to new efforts against the foe.

EXERCISE 30.

There are said to have been formerly among the Persians many laws which show that the wisdom of that nation was very remarkable; and having lately met with one of these which is deserving of being known to all, I thought it would not be unacceptable to my readers⁶ if

¹ Say ‘to ask ὅ τι χρήσονται τῷ πράγματι’; Introd. II (a).

² ὡς with fut. participle.

³ τὸν ἐν τοῖς παλαιοῖς λεγόμενον εἶναι. ⁴ Meaning (?).

⁵ πλέον ἢ πρότερον ἐπήρθησαν ὥστε τὸν πόλεμον ἀνανεοῦσθαι
(do not make ‘songs’ the subject; Introd. III).

⁶ ‘To those reading.’

I brought it forward here. It was then an established rule among them that if any one was accused before a tribunal of having done something contrary to the laws, even though it were clearly ascertained that he was culpable, he was not immediately condemned, but an inquiry¹ was first made very carefully into his whole life and a calculation¹ entered into whether he had done more scandalous and flagitious than good and praiseworthy acts: then if the number of the scandalous were outweighed² by the virtuous he was acquitted.

EXERCISE 31.

Accompanied by 200 Spanish pikemen he flew to the place of attack and appeared upon the scene³ just in time to save his troops from total destruction⁴. He placed himself at the head⁵ of his men and with his sword in one hand and a shield in the other led them against the foe. The news of his arrival⁶, which soon spread⁷ from one end of the dyke to the other, reani-

¹ Introd. II (*g*).

² ‘Less than.’

³ Omit.

⁴ ὥστε μή with inf., or better, say ‘anticipated by arriving in time (*εὐκαιρῶς*) before the troops were entirely destroyed;’ Introd. II (*e*). (For ‘appear,’ *παραγενέσθαι*.)

⁵ Say ‘himself being in front.’

⁶ See Introd. III or II (*f*).

⁷ One announcing (*παραγγέλλειν*) to another all along the dyke.

mated the drooping spirits of his troops; and the contest, which the nature¹ of the field of battle rendered more murderous, was resumed² with new energy³.

EXERCISE 32. (*See Particles in Appendix.*)

(a) One was desiring a favour of him with a thousand impudent and superfluous⁴ words: ‘Hark you, friend,’ said he; ‘when you would have anything with me for the future, send another man to beg it.’

Another great talker having tired⁵ him with a tedious discourse, excused⁶ himself at last and told him he was afraid he had wearied him. ‘No indeed, sir,’ replied Castruccio, ‘for I did not mind one word that you said.’

(b) Being asked what time was most proper for a man to eat to keep himself in health⁷, he answered: ‘The rich when they are hungry and the poor when they can.’

Seeing over the door of a certain person this inscription in Latin: ‘God keep this house from ill people,’ he cried: ‘Then the master must never come into it.’

¹ ‘More m., the battle being in such a place.’

² Say ‘so that they returned to the c^ontest.’

³ Use πρόθυμος; Introd. II (i).

⁴ πολλὰ περισσά οὐδὲ ἐπιτήδεια λέγων.

⁵ τῷ ἀκούσοντι ἐνοχλεῖν. ⁶ συγγνώμην παραιτεῖσθαι.

⁷ ὅστε ἐν εὐεξίᾳ εἶναι.

EXERCISE 33.

This Simon had a cousin enormously wealthy, by name Drimylus; but in his lifetime he never gave Simon an obol. As soon as he died everything became Simon's by law. He now goes about in fine clothes, though so lately clad in dirty rags¹, and has servants and horses and such like, receiving honour from all, but without a look for us, his old friends. At least, the other day I saw him approaching and said: 'How do you do, Simon?' But he was much put out and said, 'Tell yonder beggar not to abbreviate my name: I am Simonides, not Simon.' You see, then, what a fount² of blessings gold is: it transforms the unshapely and makes them loveable like the girdle of Aphrodite. And says the poet: 'Gold is the mighty monarch³ of the world⁴'.

EXERCISE 34.

Meanwhile Athens was engaged in a war with her allies⁵, which war has been called the Social⁶ War: and which was perhaps the reason why she was obliged to look quietly on whilst Philip was thus aggrandizing himself. This war was

¹ τὰ ἁκια τὰ πιναρά.² αἴτιος.³ ἔχειν κράτη.⁴ 'Of all men.'⁵ ὑπῆκοοι.⁶ 'Of the allies.'

in the archonship of Philotimus¹. The chief causes of it seem to have been the contributions levied² by the Athenian generals. The war lasted three years: and as Artaxerxes, the Persian king, threatened to support the allies with a fleet, the Athenians were obliged³ to submit to a disadvantageous⁴ peace which⁵ secured the independence⁶ of the more important allies.

EXERCISE 35.

On this subject, Athenians, we have no other views⁷ than what we had at first. We will not in one moment rob our city, which has now been founded seven hundred years, of its freedom; but, putting our faith in the fortune which has hitherto preserved us and in the help which the Lacedaemonians will afford us, we will strive to save our independence⁸. We wish to be friendly with you, to be enemies of neither side, and we request you to withdraw from our land after concluding a treaty convenient to both parties.

¹ Introd. II (*h*) (and put this earlier).

² τέλη πραχθέντα.

³ Use ανέβη.

⁴ οὐκ ὀφέλιμος, or see Introd. II (*b*).

⁵ Say 'on the terms that,' &c., using ἐπὶ τῷ with infinitive; Introd. II (*c*).

⁶ Introd. II (*i*).

⁷ ἀλλα δοκεῖ ἡμῖν.

⁸ σύζεσθαι.

EXERCISE 36.

My lads, you must all have observed this day, as well as myself, the great increase¹ of the enemies' force, and the threatening² position they have assumed. I have on various grounds³ strong reason to believe⁴ they will attack us tonight. I do not wish to conceal our real state⁵, because I think there is not a man here who is afraid to face any sort of danger. We are now strongly fenced in and our position⁶ is in all respects so good, that, armed as we are, we ought to make a formidable defence even against regular⁷ troops.

EXERCISE 37.

Aeetes was unusually⁸ eloquent for a barbarian and able by natural cleverness to give rhetorical effect to⁹ his thoughts. 'Had the Romans,' said he, 'injured us by words only, it would have been right to avenge ourselves in the same manner. We waste the time due to retaliation¹⁰

¹ Use verbs; Introd. II (e) or (a).

² 'Are posted' or 'appear as intending to attack.'

³ Introd. II (h). ⁴ εἰκότως τεκμαίρεσθαι.

⁵ Introd. II (b). ⁶ Use verbs; Introd. II (g).

⁷ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ἀπλισμένοι.

⁸ λέγειν δεινότερος ή κατὰ βάρβαρον.

⁹ βῆτορεύειν. ¹⁰ δ τοῦ ἀντιδρᾶσαι καιρός.

(M 400)

in delay and deliberation. It is impossible to urge that they have not yet been proved enemies in overt acts, but are merely conjectured to be intending such. Is it not then utterly unreasonable for us to be sitting here, considering whether the men who have committed such deeds shall be adjudged foes or friends ?'

EXERCISE 38.

During this time a large number of the inhabitants died from famine and sickness. Men who had once been well off¹ were glad if they could buy a piece of dog's flesh. If a little fish was caught on the river, it was looked on as a splendid prize², which the fishermen who had secured it would not sell for money. Even hides were gnawed in the hope³ of getting some nourishment out of them. Still, though many perished, those who remained alive refused to think of surrender. The captain's voice was always raised⁴ to encourage the sufferers to bear anything rather than give up the town.

EXERCISE 39.

Fano and Sinigaglia are two cities in La Marca, seated⁵ upon the bank of the Adriatic

¹ εὖ πρίττειν.

εὔρημά τι.

³ Use εἰ.

⁴ Say 'Nor did the captain ever cease.'

⁵ ἐπικεέσθαι.

sea, distant one from the other about 15 miles¹, so that travelling² up towards Sinigaglia, the bottoms of the mountains on the right hand are so near the sea that they are almost washed³ by the water, and at the greatest distance they are not above two miles. The city from these mountains is not above a flight shot⁴, and the tide⁵ comes up within less than a mile. By the side of this town there is a little river which runs close by the wall next⁶ Fano, and is in sight of the road.

EXERCISE 40.

This order⁷ was so often repeated, that the Spartans at last resolved to obey, although they had hitherto maintained a friendly connexion with the family of Peisistratus. Their first attempt⁸ failed⁹; the force which they sent into Attica was defeated by Hippias and its leader slain. A second effort⁸ succeeded. Cleo-

¹ Say ‘120 stadia.’² Say ‘to one sailing.’³ Use *προέχειν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν*.⁴ Say ‘is not so far distant as to be out of range (*ἔξω τοξεύματος*) to one standing on the mountains.’⁵ ‘The sea.’⁶ τὸ τεῖχος τὸ πρὸς Φάνου.⁷ Begin with ‘The Lacedaemonians, since *ταῦτὸ δεὶ πρόφαντον ἐγένετο*, resolved,’ &c.⁸ Introd. II (g).⁹ *πρῶτον μὲν οὐ προύχώρησαν*, followed by gen. abs.

menes, king of Sparta, defeated the Thessalian allies of Hippias; and the latter, unable to meet his enemies in the field, took refuge¹ in the Acropolis. Here he might have maintained himself in safety, had not his children been made prisoners as they were being secretly carried² out of the country.

EXERCISE 41.

First the soothsayer Megistias, as he inspected the sacrifices, warned them of the death which awaited them with the morrow's dawn. Then came some deserters, who told them of the march of the Persians round the hill. All this was while it was still night. Then, when the day had broken³, their scouts came running down from the heights with the same news. Thereupon the Greeks took counsel and their opinions were divided: for some would not hear⁴ of quitting their post, while others advised to do so⁵. Then they parted asunder, and some went off and dispersed each⁶ to their own cities, and some prepared to remain there with Leonidas. It is even said that Leonidas himself sent them

¹ Introd. II (g).

² ὑπεκτίθεσθαι.

³ ἡδη διαφανούσης ἡμέρας.

⁴ οὐκ ἔτιν.

⁵ ‘Opposed them :’ ἀντιτείνειν.

⁶ Plural (each body).

away, anxious that they should not be slain; but for himself and the Spartans who were there, it was not seemly, he said, for them to leave a post which they had once undertaken to keep¹.

EXERCISE 42.

The Thebans without the walls now proceeded to lay hands on all the persons and property they could find, as pledges² for the restoration of the prisoners. Hereupon the Plataeans despatched a herald to remonstrate³ against this flagrant breach of the existing peace, promising at the same time that if they retired the prisoners should be given up, but if not, that they would be immediately put to death. The Thebans withdrew on this understanding. But no sooner were they gone than the Plataeans, instead of observing the conditions⁴, brought all their moveable property from the country into the town, and then massacred all the prisoners to the number of 180.

¹ Say ‘to which they went to guard at first’ (*ἀρχήν*).

² ‘That they might have something in hand in return for those within’ (*ἐπάρχειν τι σφίσιν ἀντὶ τῶν ἐνδον*)

³ ‘Saying that what had been done they had not done righteously (*βούλως*) in peace-time (*ἐν σπουδαῖς*).’

⁴ ‘What they had promised;’ Introd. II (b).

EXERCISE 43.

So manning their triremes and all the galleys that lay at anchor¹ there, they were speedily carried down the stream². But Nachoragan had got the start³ of them, and had already barricaded the whole breadth of the river with timber and boats and elephants. The Roman squadron, seeing this from a distance, immediately backed⁴, and turned again up stream. Yet the Persians captured two ships that had been abandoned⁵; for the men, seeing that capture was inevitable, flung themselves into the water, and choosing the lesser for the greater evil braved the uncertainty⁶ of fortune: and for the most part by swimming under water⁷ reached their own side with some difficulty.

EXERCISE 44.

At Trapezus, where they first touched friendly soil, they met to determine their future route. ‘For my part,’ said Antileon of Thurii, ‘I am sick and tired⁸ of packing up, marching, doubling, bearing arms, stepping in rank, mounting guard, and fighting. As the sea is before us⁹, I long

¹ παρορμεῖν.² Say ‘by the stream of the river.’³ Use φθάνειν; see Appendix I (d).⁴ πρόμηναν κρούσσοι.⁵ κενός.⁶ Introd. II (e, 1).⁷ ὑποβρύχιος.⁸ ἀπείρηκα, with partic.⁹ ‘As we have the sea.’

to be quit of these toils, to go the rest of the way by water¹ and so to come to Greece, like Ulysses of old, outstretched and asleep.' The rest of the soldiers loudly expressed approval².

EXERCISE 45.

So after supper they set forth and reached the castle about midnight. Failing³ in their first assault upon the walls—for the castle was large and lofty, with⁴ good defences and a numerous and warlike garrison—they attempted to make a breach. The thickness⁵ of the wall was eight bricks. By daybreak⁶ the breach was practicable. As soon⁷ as it was light enough to see, one of the garrison⁸ pierced the nearest Greek right through the thigh with a large spit, and a shower of arrows⁹ from the garrison made further approach unsafe.

¹ 'To sail.'

² 'Shouted aloud (*ἀναθορεῖσθαι*) that he spoke well;' Introd. II (d).

³ 'When at first they could not take it by storming the walls' (*πυργομάχειν*).

⁴ 'Having bulwarks and many and warlike men.'

⁵ 'The wall was by (*ἐπί*, with gen.) eight bricks in respect to width.'

⁶ 'With the day' the breach had been made' (pass. of verb).

⁷ *ἀς τὸ πρῶτον διεφάνη.*

⁸ 'From within.'

⁹ 'The others shooting made that to approach was no longer safe.'

EXERCISE 46.

Among the Persian ranks were found¹ some nomads called Sagartians, Persian in blood and speech, but in dress half² Persian, half Pactyan. They furnished a body³ of 8,000 horse, but their custom is to have no arms of bronze or steel, except daggers; they use ropes of twisted⁴ thongs, and to these they trust⁵ when they go into battle. Their manner of warfare⁶ is thus: when they engage the enemy they fling their rope, which has a noose at the end; and all they capture, whether horse or man, they haul up to them and despatch them still entangled in the coils.

EXERCISE 47.

Africa is evidently surrounded with water, except the part that⁷ borders on Asia, as the Egyptian king, Neco, was, as far as we know, the first⁸ to show.⁹ After completing his canal

¹ Say ‘were arrayed among (*ἐσ*) the Persians.

² ‘They have dress made between the Persian and the Pactyan (dress).’

³ Use *ἐσ* with the number.

⁴ ‘Twisted from thongs.’

⁵ ‘Trusting they go.’

⁶ *μάχη* (omit ‘manner’).

⁷ *πλὴν ὅσον αὐτῆς.*

⁸ ‘Neco the first of those whom we know having shown.’

from¹ the Nile to the Arabian Gulf, he despatched some Phoenicians in ships with orders to return to Egypt by way of² the pillars of Hercules and the Mediterranean. Starting therefore from the Red Sea, the Phoenicians voyaged over the Southern Sea. When autumn set in³, they put into land wherever they happened to be, and sowing the earth waited for the harvest. So two years passed, and in the third year they doubled the pillars of Hercules and came back to Egypt. Part of their story⁴ is to me incredible; that in sailing round Africa they had the sun on⁵ their right hand.

EXERCISE 48.

Now with regard to omens one man will be made despondent, another cheerful by the same or similar occurrences⁶. The aged Hippias was at Marathon, hoping to be restored to power by Persian arms. He was setting his men in order when a violent fit of coughing and sneezing loosened one of his teeth⁷; it fell into the sand,

¹ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου διέχουσαν.

² ‘Having sailed through.’

³ Use γίγνεσθαι. ⁴ ‘They said things incredible to me.’

⁵ οἱ.

⁶ Use γίγνεσθαι.

⁷ Say ‘having coughed and sneezed violently he cast out,’ &c.

and he was at great pains to find it. Not succeeding in his search, he groaned aloud, saying to his attendants: ‘This land is not ours nor shall we ever be able to subject it to us; my tooth now possesses all that was my portion.’ Far different was the conduct of Caesar: when landing in Africa, to contend against the remnants of the Pompeians there, he stumbled and fell to the ground; and though his followers were dismayed by the ill omen, he cheerfully exclaimed: ‘Africa, I lay hold of you.’

EXERCISE 49.

On the next day at sunrise¹ the wind increased² and the waves swelled; we found it impossible to reef the sail; so letting³ the ship drive before the wind, we ran on in the storm for nine and seventy days; on the eightieth day the sun broke forth suddenly, and we beheld not far off an island lofty and wooded. The sea had now gone down⁴ for the most part: so we put in and rested after our long suffering. Then leaving thirty men to guard⁵ the ship, I went with the rest to view⁶ the island. About

¹ Use ἥλιος and ἀνατέλλειν; Introd. II (e). ² ἐπιδιδόναι.

³ Say ‘turning and surrendering ourselves to the wind.’

⁴ τὸ πολὺ τῆς ξάλης κατεπέπαυτο.

⁵ Introd. II (i).

⁶ ἐπὶ κατασκοπῆ.

three furlongs from the beach we found a pillar of brass, on which was engraven in Greek letters, faint¹ and worn, these words: ‘To this point came Hercules and Dionysus.’

EXERCISE 50.

In three days² from there we touched at the island of Ogygia and went ashore. I had already opened the letter and read its contents³, which were as follows: ‘Odysseus to Calypso greeting⁴, You must know⁵ that after I set sail from you in the raft I built, I suffered shipwreck and had much ado⁶ even with Leucothea’s aid to reach the Phaeacians’ land in safety. Sent on home by them I found my wife’s numerous suitors rioting in my goods. I slew them all and was afterwards killed by Telegonus, my son by Circe. Now am I in the island of the Blest, deeply regretting that⁷ I gave up my life with you and the immortality you proffered me. If I can find an opportunity, I will steal away and come to you.’

¹ ἀμυδρὸς καὶ ἐκτετριμμένος.

² Appendix I (a).

³ Introd. II (c. 1).

⁴ χαίρειν.

⁵ Ισθι.

⁶ Say ‘was with difficulty brought safe (*μύλις διασωθῆναι*) by L. to,’ &c.

⁷ ἐπὶ τῷ, with inf.; Introd. II (c. 3).

EXERCISE 51.

In the market-place he took notice of Castruccio, who was oftentimes playing there amongst his companions. He observed the youth always prescribed such sports to the rest as he had chosen on purpose¹ to prepare him for war. Francesco could easily perceive that he assumed an authority² over the other boys, and they on their part paid him a reverence³, and such a one as was accompanied⁴ with kindness and zeal. He took a great fancy⁴ to the boy, inquired who he was, and being informed by some who were by, he had a month's mind⁵ to have him himself; calling him to him one day he asked him if he would not like to learn to ride and exercise himself in arms.

EXERCISE 52.

Not long after Francesco Guinigi fell sick, and finding himself near his end, having but one son of about thirteen years of age⁶, called Pagolo, he sent for Castruccio and committed the tuition of his son and the management⁷ of his estate

¹ δι' αὐτὸν τοῦτο ἴγα.

² Introd. II (g).

³ οὗτος ὡστε καί.

⁴ εἰνοικῶς διακεῖσθαι πρός.

⁵ ‘Would gladly (ἡδέως ἀν'),’ &c.; Appendix I (e).

⁶ Use γεγονώς.

⁷ Introd. II (c) or (f).

into his hands; and having gently remembered¹ Castruccio that he was the person who had raised² him, he begged that he would show the same generosity³ towards Pagolo as he had done towards him, and if anything⁴ was due to the bounty⁴ of the father to return it upon his son.

EXERCISE 53.

Iuriste, who had more pleasure⁵ in the charge⁶ committed to him than knowledge⁵ of himself, thanked the emperor for his kind admonition⁷ and told him he was confident as to his preservation⁸ of justice, but would now preserve it all the more, as his words were to him like a spark which had fired⁹ him to do so all the more; and that he felt sure of such success⁸ in his government that His Majesty¹⁰ would have no reason except to praise him. To this the Emperor replied that he hoped his deeds would make good his words.

¹ =remind, ἀναμηνήσκειν.

² ταπεινὸν ὄντα ἐπάιρειν ἐπὶ πλέον. ³ παρέχεσθαι προθυμίαν.

⁴ Say ‘if any good thing he owed to the father.’

⁵ Use verbs; Introd. II (*g*). ⁶ Use ἀρχὴν ἐπιτρέπειν.

⁷ Introd. II (*e*). ⁸ Introd. II (*f*).

⁹ Say ‘by his words, as by fire, he had been fired’ (*ἰξάπτειν*), or change the metaphor, and say ‘having heard was all the more incited’ (*παροξύνειν*).

¹⁰ Introd. II (*t*).

EXERCISE 54.

Then came the turning-point of the siege¹. The Sultan, feeling that his attack by land must be seconded² by sea, formed a bold plan³. It was to convey a part of his fleet overland from the Propontis and launch them in the upper end of the harbour. The distance was six miles⁴; but by means of rollers running on a tramway of greased planks⁵, eighty of the Turkish vessels were carried over the rugged ground in one night. A floating battery⁶ was then made, from which the Turkish cannon⁷ began to play² with fearful effect on the weakest side of the city.

EXERCISE 55.

At first Montfort could not reach the wall, for as fast as he filled up the ditch the garrison cleared away the earth. At length, however, dislodging them from their subterranean passages with fire, he got the ‘cat⁸’ to work and

¹ Say ‘the affairs of the siege turned to worse :’ use *ἐπὶ τὸ κέφαλον τρέπεσθαι*.

² Meaning (?).

³ Verb to be used with adverb; Introd. II (g).

⁴ Say ‘about forty-eight stadia.’

⁵ ‘Planks joined together and greased.’

⁶ ‘Towers on ships.’ ⁷ *μηχανή*. ⁸ = ‘ram.’

made a practicable breach¹. As the knights clambered² up the ruined wall, the priests, clad in full robes, chanted a hymn of joy³. When the sword and gallows⁴ had done their deadly work⁵, a vast crowd of captives were burned alive.

EXERCISE 56.

At the diet of Zurich a general law-martial⁶ was framed to bind the eight cantons⁷ together in firmer league⁸. It enacted that it was the duty of every true Switzer to avoid unnecessary feuds, but, where a war was unavoidable, to unite cordially⁹ and loyally¹⁰ together; not to flee in any battle before the contest should be decided, even if wounded, but to remain masters of the field¹¹; not to attempt pillage before the general sanctioned it; and to spare churches, convents, and defenceless females.

¹ Use verb *διαρρηγνύειν* or *διορύσσειν*, and think of meaning of ‘practicable.’

² *ἐμπίπτειν* or *ἐπερβαίνειν*.

³ Use *ἐπινίκιον*.

⁴ *βρύχος*.

⁵ Turn thus ‘Many having been destroyed with,’ &c.; Introd. III.

⁶ Use *ἐπιτάσσειν* or *ψῆφισμα*.

⁷ *πόλις*.

⁸ *ἐκ μᾶς γνώμης γίγνεσθαι* or *διοργωμονεῖν*.

⁹ *πρόθυμος* in some form.

¹⁰ ‘For the sake of their country’ or ‘with good fai·h.’

¹¹ *κατὰ χάραν μένοντας νικῆσαι*.

EXERCISE 57.

In short¹, the Florentines perceiving their enemies without a general began to despise them, and Castruccio, observing how much they were elated, endeavoured² to augment it. He pretended² great consternation, and to make his fear the more credible he gave orders that his troops should be drawn up within the lines³, but with positive inhibition for any of them to go forth, though not a moment⁴ passed but the Florentines provoked⁴ them, but all to no purpose. Besides that this pretended⁵ terror redoubled⁶ the rashness⁶ of the enemy, he drew another advantage⁷ from it, which was to discover exactly the disposition⁸ of their army and the order of their march.

EXERCISE 58.

Not many years ago there lived at Florence a clever physician named Mingo; who being already old and tormented⁹ with gout, stayed at

¹ ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν.

² Say ‘endeavoured to increase their boldness by seeming to be greatly alarmed.’

³ = camp.

⁴ προκαλεῖν εἰς μάχην.

⁵ Use προσποιεῖσθαι; Introd. II (e) (or ὁ δῆθεν φόβος).

⁶ Say ‘made the enemy more rash.’ ⁷ Introd. II (g).

⁸ Introd. II (ω).

⁹ τετρυμένος or ταραχθεὶς ποδάγρᾳ.

home and for pastime¹ sometimes wrote recipes for people's benefit². Now it happened that the wife of a friend of his was sick. So he consulted many physicians, but none of them understood or were able even to ascertain her infirmity³, still less⁴ to cure her. At last he went to Mingo and told him all his wife's malady, and further how all the physicians who had seen her had formed wrong conclusions⁵. He was very sorry for him, the physician said to his friend, but he must have patience⁶, as the grief for the loss of a wife was like the shock⁷ of a colliding elbow⁷, which though it pains much at the time soon passes away, and he should not be dismayed that he was not going to escape this fate.

EXERCISE 59.

Accordingly, during the celebration of the next Olympic games, he took possession of the Acropolis with a considerable force, composed partly of his own partisans and partly of troops furnished by Theagenes. But he did not meet

¹ ὡς ἐκ παρέργου.

² Think of meaning and use final clause; Introd. II (d).

³ Introd. II (a), and use νοσεῖν.

⁴ οὐ μήν γε οὐ οὐχ ὅπως—ἀλλ' οὐδέ.

⁵ Use verb διαγιγνώσκειν with οὐκ ὀρθῶς: Introd. II (g).

⁶ Use verb (καρτερᾶν) or adjective.

⁷ συγκροίειν and ὠλένη.

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with any support¹ from the great mass of the people, and he soon found himself closely blockaded by the forces which the government² was able to summon to its assistance. Cylon and his brother made their escape; but the remainder of his associates, hard pressed by hunger, abandoned the defence³ of the walls and took refuge at the altar of Athena. Here they were found by the archon Megacles, one of the illustrious family of the Alcmaeonidae; who, fearing lest their death should pollute the sanctuary of the goddess, promised that their lives should be spared on their quitting the place. But directly they had quitted the temple they were put to death; and some who had taken refuge at the altar of the Eumenides were murdered even at that sacred spot.

EXERCISE 60.

In our fathers' days Beudan had like to have lost⁴ Turin; being in good company at supper, he deferred to read an advertisement⁵, which was sent him, of the treason that was plotted⁶

¹ Use *πράσσειν μετ' αὐτοῦ*: see Introd. II ('g).

² Introd. II ('g).

³ Introd. II ('e).

⁴ ὅλιγον ἐδέσσεν ἀποβαλεῖν.

⁵ ἀναβάλλεσθαι or 'did not immediately read.'

⁶ 'συγγραφῆ, in which he was warned that certain men intended to betray,' &c.

against the said city, of which he was governor. Plutarch also has given us to understand that Julius Caesar had saved himself, if he had read a paper which was presented to him, as he went to the senate, on the very day that he was killed by the conspirators. He also tells the story of Archias, the tyrant of Thebes; that the night before Pelopidas put his plot into execution¹ for killing him, in order to restore his country's liberty¹, he had a circumstantial account¹ of the whole conspiracy sent him. Being at supper he deferred opening the packet, saying what afterwards turned into a proverb in Greece:

‘To-morrow for business!’

EXERCISE 61.

After the murder was committed Oliverotto mounted on horseback, rode about, and rummaged² the whole town, having besieged the chief magistrate in his palace; so that for fear all people submitted, and he established a government of which he made himself head³. Having put such to death as were discontented⁴ and in any capacity of doing him hurt, he fortified

¹ Introd. II (g).

² ἐς ταραχὴν καταστῆσαι.

³ αὐτὸς τυραννεύων.

⁴ { οἱ μὴ ἀρεσθέντες.
 { οἱ μὴ ἀγαπῶντες.

himself with new laws, both military and civil, insomuch as in a year's time he had not only fixed himself in Fermo, but was become terrible to all that were about him; and he would have been as hard as Agathocles to be supplanted, had he not suffered himself to be circumvented by Caesar Borgia.

EXERCISE 62.

At this time the inhabitants of Urbino laid a plot¹ to surprise the castle of² San Leo, which at that time was kept for the Duke, and the manner was thus: the governor of the castle was busy in repairing it and mending the fortifications; to which purpose having commanded great quantities of timber to be brought in, the conspirators contrived that certain of the biggest pieces should be laid as by accident upon the bridge, which they knew could not be craned up without a great deal of difficulty; whilst the guards were employed in hoisting the timber, they took their opportunity, seized upon the bridge, and then upon the castle, which was no sooner known to be taken but the whole country revolted and called³ in their old Duke.

¹ Introd. II (g).

² 'Called after,' ἐπωνομασμένος ἐπί.

³ κατάγειν.

EXERCISE 63.

Amidst these multitudes the emperor¹, who accomplished all the duties² of a general and a soldier, was long seen and finally lost. The prudent despair³ of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried⁴ under a mountain of slain. After his death resistance⁵ and order were no more; the Greeks⁵ fled towards the city, and many were pressed and stifled in the narrow pass of the gate of⁶ S. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches⁷ of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets, they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate Phenar on the side of the harbour.

EXERCISE 64.

My loving people, we have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety, to take

¹ Add the name.

² Introd. II (v).

³ ‘For he, conscious that matters had come to extremities, having prudently flung off his royal robe,’ &c.

⁴ ‘Multitudes lying slain upon him.’

⁵ ‘The Greeks (*Παρατῶι*) neither resisting any longer nor keeping order fled.’

⁶ Use *ἐπωνομασμένος ἐπί* (called after).

⁷ ‘The broken parts’; Introd. II (c, 1).

heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes for fear of treachery; but I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear! I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and goodwill of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation or disport¹, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all, to lay down², for my God, for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust².

EXERCISE 65.

I know that I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach³ of a king, and of a king of England too; and I think it foul scorn⁴ that Parma⁵, or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm; to which, rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms, I myself will be

¹ οὕτε ἡδονῆς ἔνεκα οὕτε παιδικῶς.

² προίεσθαι=to sacrifice, give up.

³ θυμός.

⁴ Use ἐφυβρίζειν, and add 'in daring to invade.'

⁵ Introd. III.

your general, judge¹, and rewarder² of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already for your forwardness you have deserved rewards; and we do assure³ you on the word of a prince they shall be duly paid you. In the meantime my lieutenant-general shall be in my stead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject, not doubting but by your obedience⁴ to my general, by your concord⁵ in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, my kingdom, and of my people.

EXERCISE 66.

Among the several instances⁶ of Hannibal's great conduct, it is one that, having a vast army constituted⁷ out of several nations and conducted to make war in an enemy's country, there never happened any sedition among them or any mutiny against their general, either in his adversity⁸ or prosperity: which can proceed from⁹

¹ βραβεύς.

² Say 'and I will give prizes for valour.'

³ Say 'we, your sovereign, swear that verily,' &c. ($\hat{\eta}$ μήν: see Particles, App. II. b).

⁴ πειθαρχία or verb.

⁵ ὁμόνοια or verb.

⁶ πολλά τε καὶ ἄλλα μεγάλα ἐπόιησε καὶ οὕτως διεπράξατο ὥστε.

⁷ συνεστὼς ἐκ.

⁸ Introd. II (e).

⁹ γενέσθαι ἐκ.

nothing so probably as his great cruelty¹, which, added to his infinite virtues, rendered him both awful and terrible to his soldiers, and without that all his virtues would have signified² nothing.

EXERCISE 67.

Antoninus was an excellent person likewise endued with transcendent parts³, which rendered him admirable⁴ to the people and grateful⁴ to the soldiers: for he was martial in his nature⁵, patient⁶ of labour and hardship, and a great despiser of all sensuality and softness, which recommended⁷ him highly to his armies. Nevertheless his fury⁸ and cruelty⁸ was so immoderately great that he fell into the hatred of the whole world and began to be feared by his confidants that were about him; so that he was killed by one of his captains in the middle of his camp.

EXERCISE 68.

We have in our days Ferdinand, king of Aragon, who may, and not improperly⁹, be

¹ Introd. II (c, 3); using ἀμὸς εἶναι.

² δύνασθαι.

³ Say ‘of such and so splendid virtues that,’ &c.

⁴ Meaning (?).

⁵ Use πεφυκέναι.

⁶ ράδίως φέρειν.

⁷ Use ἐσχάρην καταστῆναι: Introd. III.

⁸ Adjectives.

⁹ οὐκ ἄνευ λόγου.

called a new prince, being of¹ a small and weak king become for fame and renown the greatest monarch in Christendom²: and if his exploits be considered you will find them all brave, but some of them extraordinary³. In the beginning of his reign he invaded the kingdom of Granada, and that enterprise was the foundation of his grandeur. He found out a way of maintaining his army at the expense⁴ of the church and the people, and by the length of that war to establish such order and discipline among his soldiers that afterwards they⁵ gained him many honourable victories.

EXERCISE 69.

Sir Richard Greenville was Vice-Admiral⁶, and lay off the Azores with the English squadron. When the Spanish fleet of fifty sail came within sight of the English, his ship ‘the Revenge⁷’ was the last to weigh anchor, and was so far circumvented by the Spaniards, that there were but two courses⁸ open—either to turn her back upon the enemy or sail through one of his

¹ ἐκ. ² Introd. III. ³ ἐξαίσιος or θαυμαστὸς ὄσος.

⁴ Say ‘the priests and the people defraying the expenses’ (*πάντα ἐκ τῶν λοιῶν δαπανᾶν*).

⁵ Say ‘through them he often conquered splendidly.’

⁶ ὑπαρχός. ⁷ ἡ Τιμωρὸς καλούμενη.

⁸ Use θάτερον δυοῖν ἔλεσθαι.

squadrons. The first alternative¹ Greenville dismissed as dishonourable to himself, his country, and her Majesty's ship. Accordingly, he chose the latter, and steered into the Spanish armament.

EXERCISE 70.

Several vessels he forced² to luff and fall under his lee³; until about three o'clock of the afternoon⁴ a great ship took the wind out of his sails⁵, and immediately boarded. Thenceforth and all night long, the Revenge held⁵ her own single-handed⁵ against the Spaniards. As⁶ one ship was beaten off another took its place. By morning all their ammunition was spent, six feet of water in the hold⁷; almost all the men hurt; and Greenville himself in a dying condition. Then much against his will his men compelled him to surrender.

EXERCISE 71.

Here it was that fortune began to be weary⁸ of the great actions of Castruccio, and, incon-

¹ Omit ‘alternative.’

² Say ‘running in between (*ὑποτρέχειν*) he shut off from the wind’ (*ἐξέργειν τοῦ ἀνέμου*).

³ περὶ πρών δείλην.

⁴ κατὰ πνεῦμα αὐτοῦ στῆναι.

⁵ μόνη μόναις ὑπέστη.

⁶ Add *δεῖ* = ‘in succession.’

⁷ ή ναῦς δοσον οὐ καταδεδυκά.

⁸ ἀνᾶσθαι, with dat. and partic.

stant as she was, instead of giving him long life that might have crowned his felicity, as if she had been jealous of his glory, she interposed¹ with the only obstacle that was able to interrupt¹ the prosperity of so incomparable a man. This illustrious hero, tired with the fatigues of a battle as painful as glorious, was resting on the field, when an unlucky cold wind came from the other side of the Arno² and with a pestiferous³ quality so affected⁴ his blood that he fell immediately into the cold⁵ fit of an ague⁵.

EXERCISE 72.

Oppressed at once by war and pestilence, their lands desolated, their homes filled with mourning⁶, it is not surprising that the Athenians were seized with rage and despair or that they vented their anger on Pericles, whom they deemed the author of their misfortunes. But that statesman⁷ still adhered to his plans with

¹ Say ‘interposing, as only she could, she stopped’; using ἐναντιοῦσθαι and παύειν.

² Add ‘river.’

³ νόσημα θανάσιμον.

⁴ Use ἀναπιμπλάναι αὐτὸν (and omit ‘blood’).

⁵ πυρετὸς φρικώδης.

⁶ Say ‘husbands or sons being slain to many.’

⁷ Omit; or if important to the sense, say ‘knowing what was good for the state.’

unshaken firmness. Though the Lacedaemonians were in Attica, though the plague had already seized on Athens, he was vigorously pushing¹ his plans of offensive operations. A foreign expedition might not only divert the popular mind, but would prove beneficial by relieving the crowded city of part of its population.

EXERCISE 73.

Accordingly, a fleet was fitted out, of which Pericles himself took the command², and which committed devastations upon various³ parts of the Peloponnesian coast. But upon returning from this expedition, Pericles found the public feeling⁴ more exasperated than before. Envōys had even been despatched to Sparta to sue⁵ for peace, but had been dismissed without a hearing: a disappointment⁶ which had rendered the populace still more furious.

¹ Impf. of *ἐπιστρατεύειν*: and continue thus, ‘for thus (*or if* he led out an army) he thought he would not only, &c., but also do good by removing some part of,’ &c.

² P. himself being commander.

³ Say ‘which sailing round Peloponnesus devastated all about.’

⁴ ‘The people more exasperated in feeling.’

⁵ *περί*: Introd. II (*h*).

⁶ ‘Missing which the people became,’ &c.

EXERCISE 74.

The spirits of the Syracusans rose¹ with their victories, and though² they would formerly have been content with the mere retreat of³ the Athenians, they now resolved on effecting their utter destruction. With this view they blocked up the entrance of the great harbour with a line of ships moored across it⁴. All hope now seemed cut off from the Athenians, unless they could succeed in forcing this line⁴ and so effecting their escape⁵. The Athenian fleet still numbered 110 triremes, which Nicias furnished with grappling-irons, in order to keep⁵ the enemy to close quarters⁵, and then caused a large proportion of his land force to embark. Before they set off, Nicias addressed the most earnest and touching appeals⁶ both to the crews and to the individual commanders to fight with bravery, since not only their own fate but that of Athens itself depended⁷ on the issue of that day's combat. He himself remained on shore, where the army was drawn up to witness⁸ the conflict.

¹ μεῖζον φρονεῖν ἐπὶ κ.τ.λ.

² Say ‘were no longer as before willing to let the Athenians escape, but,’ &c.

³ τρίτρεσι πλαγίαις, omit ‘line.’ ⁴ Say τὸν ἔκπλουν.

⁵ ὥστε μὴ τὰς πολεμίας προσμιξάστας ἀπολύεσθαι ἀλλὰ μένειν ἀναγκασθῆναι.

⁶ Use verbs; Introd. II (g).

⁷ περὶ κ.τ.λ. μέλλειν τὸν ἀγῶνα.

⁸ ἐπὶ θέᾳ.

EXERCISE 75.

Never¹, perhaps, was a battle fought under circumstances of such intense interest, or witnessed by so many spectators vitally concerned in the result¹. The basin² of the great harbour, about five miles in circumference³, in which nearly 200 ships, each with crews of more than 200 men, were about to engage, was lined with² spectators; whilst the walls of Ortygia, overhanging the water, were crowded with old men, women, and children, anxious to behold a conflict which was to decide⁴ the fate of their enemies, if not their own.

EXERCISE 76.

Peisistratus thus gained⁵ the first and most important step. He gradually increased the number of his guard and soon found himself strong enough to throw off the mask⁶ and seize

¹ Say ‘So many (interests) being at stake (*ἀνακεῖσθαι*) to both sides, and so many men, to whom the contest was of importance for their safety, looking on, the battle was like no other.’

² Say ‘Round the great harbour, &c. stood,’ &c.

³ ἐν κύκλῳ. ⁴ ‘Which was about the safety,’ &c.

⁵ φέρεσθαι.

⁶ Drop metaphor (see Introd. IV) and say ‘to show indeed what he aims at.’

the Acropolis, B.C. 560. Megacles and the Alcmaeonidae left the city. Solon alone had the courage to oppose the usurpation¹ and upbraided the people with their cowardice and treachery². ‘You might,’ said he, ‘with ease have crushed³ the tyrant in the bud; but nothing now⁴ remains but to pluck him up by the roots.’ But no one responded to his appeal. He refused to flee; and when his friends asked him on what he relied for protection, ‘On my old age,’ was his reply. It is creditable⁵ to Peisistratus that he left his aged relative⁶ unmolested, and even asked his advice in the administration⁷ of the government.

EXERCISE 77.

The Lacedaemonians quitted Athens soon⁸ after Hippias had sailed away, leaving the Athenians to settle their own affairs. The Solonian constitution⁹, which had continued to exist nominally¹⁰ under the administration of the family of Peisistratus, was now revived⁹ in full force¹⁰ and vigour. Cleisthenes, to whom Athens

¹ Use *τυπαννεύειν*.² Introd. II (*i or e*).³ ‘Repress the tyranny when growing and not yet rooted’; (see metaphors of Herodotus, Introd. IV).⁴ οὐδὲν ἀλλο λείπεται τῇ.⁵ ἄξιος ἐπαίνου.⁶ ὁ γέρων.⁷ Introd. II (*a*).⁸ Say ‘H. having sailed away, not long after the L.’ &c.⁹ Use *τὰ τοῦ Σολωνὸς* and *ἀνακαθεστηκέναι*. ¹⁰ λόγῳ—ἔργῳ.

was mainly indebted¹ for its liberation from the despotism, aspired to be the political leader of the state, but was opposed by Isagoras, who was supported by the great body of the nobles. By the Solonian constitution the whole political power was vested in the hands of the latter; and Cleisthenes soon found that it was hopeless² to contend against his rival under the existing order of things. For this reason he resolved to introduce an important change in the constitution and to give to the people an equal share in the government.

EXERCISE 78.

The towns in Germany are many of them free; though their country and district³ be but small, yet they obey the Emperor but when they please and are in no awe either of him or any other prince of the empire, because they are so well fortified. Everyone looks upon the taking of any one of them as a work of great difficulty and time, their walls being so strong, their ditches so deep, and their stores and magazines⁷ always

¹ ‘Owing to whom more than others Athens was freed.’

² ‘He could not, &c. if the present things remained unchanged.’

³ τὰ περὶ τῆς πόλεως.

⁴ ταμεῖα σίτω ἐνιαυτοῦ παρασκευασθέντα.

furnished for a twelvemonth. Besides which, for the aliment and sustenance¹ of the people, and that they may be no burden to the public, they have workhouses where the poor may be employed. Military discipline and exercises are likewise in much request² there, and many laws and good customs they have for their maintenance³.

EXERCISE 79.

The Lydian empire⁴ was the greatest and most flourishing that the Greeks had yet known, otherwise than by distant and uncertain rumour. The fame of Croesus resounded through Greece. The streams of Lydia were believed to roll over golden sands; the bowels⁵ of the mountains to be filled with silver; and as the king's treasure was large, his hand was open⁶. He loved the Greeks and gladly received them at his court⁷, respected their oracles and enriched them with magnificent offerings, and was disposed⁸ to cultivate the friendship of the leading states.

¹ Use verb *τρέφειν*: Introd. II (*f* or *d*).

² Use *ἐπιμέλεσθαι*.

³ Introd. II (*f*) or (*d*).

⁴ ‘As the Greeks hitherto had not, except by distant, &c. known any other empire greater or more flourishing than that of the Lydians, there was much talk among them of Croesus.’

⁵ Say ‘filled within.’

⁶ ‘Having much he gave much ungrudgingly.’

⁷ παρ’ ἔαυτῷ.

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⁸ θέλειν.

EXERCISE 80.

The Lacedaemonians wanted gold to adorn the ~~image~~ of a god, and sent to Sardis to purchase it: Croesus gave them all they required. The Athenian Alcmaeon had befriended¹ the king's envoys at Delphi: Croesus invited him to his capital² and permitted him to take as much gold-dust as he was able to carry out of the royal treasury; smiled³ at the artifice by which he contrived to make the precious burden⁴ as heavy as possible, and rewarded his ingenuity by doubling the present³.

EXERCISE 81.

The fat⁵ old burghers had now grown lazy and luxurious and had little notion of leaving their cans⁶ of beer to face the toils and dangers of war, as their ancestors used to do. Enough for them that their fathers had fought and laboured for power and wealth; it was theirs to enjoy the ease bought⁷ with ancestral sweat and blood. So the citizens began to ape the

¹ προξενεῖν.² ‘To Sardis.’³ Say ‘being pleased with the artifice, &c. he smiled and granted (*χαρίζεσθαι*) him instead twice as much.’⁴ ‘Load,’ and leave out ‘precious.’⁵ Old and fat.⁶ ποτήριον (and omit ‘beer’).⁷ Use περιγενέσθαι.

court¹ life and even exceeded it in costly magnificence. And after the Thirty Years' War, among a host of foreign importations of dress, speech, and manners, we find the poor fat burgo-masters covering their heads with long-flowing wigs, in spite of the discomfort which such finery² entailed on the fat fops³ during the hot noondays of a German summer.

EXERCISE 82.

During all the time we were occupied in these arrangements wekas⁴ stood at the edge of the scrub watching us with the most comical⁵ inquisitiveness; now and then one more daring than his neighbours would run forward and peer into our packs, wondering if there was anything worth stealing. Once we saw one of them making off with a square of soap, another time with a match-box, and Kaufmann spent quite half his time⁶ pursuing them with stones. They dodged about so rapidly through the scrub that it was difficult to hit them, and if we succeeded it seemed to do them but little harm

¹ Say 'those about the king in dress and such things.'

² Omit 'finery.' ³ οὗτοι οἱ ἡβυπαθεῖς καὶ εὔσαρκοι.

⁴ ὄρνιθές τινες αἱ οὐκαι καλούμεναι.

⁵ φιλοπευστίᾳ τινὶ } γελοίᾳ ἵδεῖν. ⁶ 'Much time.'

φιλοπραγμοσύνῃ τινὶ }

their bodies were so light and so well protected by the long, loose feathers.

EXERCISE 83.

I have great hopes, O my judges, that it is infinitely to my advantage¹ that I am sent to death. One of these two things must of necessity be the consequence². Death³ must take away all these senses³ or else convey me to another life. If all sense⁴ is to be taken away and death is no more than that profound sleep without dreams, in which we are sometimes buried⁴, how desirable, O ye gods, is it to die! How many days in life do we know preferable⁵ to such a state? If again⁶ it is true that death is but a passage⁷ to places which they who lived before us do now inhabit, how much happier is it to go⁸ from those who call themselves⁸ judges to appear before Minos, Rhadamanthus, Aeacus, Triptolemus, and to meet men who have lived with justice and truth.

¹ Introd. II (g).

² Use γίγνεσθαι.

³ τὸ τεθνάναι: say 'Death is either a being deprived of all sense or,' &c.

⁴ Say 'If there is no sense but a sleep as it were (*οἶον*), when one sleeping sees not even a dream.'

⁵ Say 'has one lived better and more pleasantly.'

⁶ αὖ: (Particles, Appendix II (a).)

⁷ οἶον ἀποδημῆσαι ἐνθένδε.

⁸ ἀπαλλαγεῖς τούτων τῶν φασκόντων δικαστῶν εἶναι.

EXERCISE 84.

These political philosophers¹ in my judgement appeared wholly out of their senses². They were proposing schemes³ for persuading monarchs to choose favourites⁴ upon the score of their wisdom, capacity, and virtue; of teaching ministers⁵ to consult the public good; of rewarding⁶ merit, great abilities, and eminent services; of choosing for employments⁷ persons qualified to exercise⁸ them, with many other wild⁹ impossible chimeras¹⁰ that never entered before into the heart of man to conceive, and confirmed¹¹ in me the old observation: ‘That there is nothing so extravagant and irrational which some philosophers have not maintained for truth.’

EXERCISE 85.

S. But how can anything great be compressed¹² into a brief space of time? The whole interval

¹ οἱ τὴν πολιτικὴν φιλοσοφῶντες.

² ἔκφρασι.

³ Introd. II (g): use βουλεύεσθαι.

⁴ ‘Friends.’

⁵ Here use δημαγωγός.

⁶ δωρεᾶσθαι καὶ τιμᾶν.

⁷ τὰ πολιτικά.

⁸ ἐπιτήδειοι διαπράττεσθαι.

⁹ δεινὰ δὴ καὶ γελοῖα ληροῦντες.

¹⁰ ‘So that I believed τὰ λεγόμενα.’

¹¹ Say ‘could be done’: aor. opt. of γίγνεσθαι with ἄν.

between childhood and old age¹ is brief, I conceive², compared to³ eternity¹.

G. Rather⁴ describe it as nothing.

S. What then? Do you think it is the duty of an immortal thing to trouble⁵ itself about this insignificant⁶ interval and not about eternity?

G. About eternity, I think. But what do you mean⁷ by this?

S. Have you not learned that our soul is immortal and never dies?

G. No really⁸, I have not; but can you maintain⁷ this doctrine?

S. Yes⁹, as I am an honest man¹⁰: and I think you could also. It is quite easy to do it.

G. Not to me; at the same time I should be glad¹¹ to hear from you what by your account is so easy.

S. Please¹¹ listen.

EXERCISE 86.

E. Tell me, Alciphron, are there not diseases of the soul as well as of the body?

A. Without doubt.

¹ Introd. II (i).

² πού.

³ πρός.

⁴ μὲν οὖν (see Particles, App. II (v)), and omit ‘describe.’

⁵ Perf. of σπουδάζειν.

⁶ τοσοῦτος.

⁷ λέγειν.

⁸ μὰ Δία.

⁹ γέ.

¹⁰ Say ‘unless I do unjustly.’

¹¹ Idioms (App. I (e)).

E. And are not those diseases vicious habits?

A. They are¹.

E. And as bodily distempers are cured by physic², those of the mind are cured by philosophy, are they not?

A. I acknowledge it.

E. It seems, therefore, that philosophy is as medicine for the soul of man?

A. It is.

E. How shall we be able to judge of medicine or know which to prefer? Is it not from the effects brought by them?

A. Doubtless.

EXERCISE 87.

There never was any man, as far as we have ever heard³, who was better able to expose⁴ the pretender to knowledge than Simmias. This has been proved by many examples. I will state one event which happened when he came here to visit Epameinondas, after Thebes had recovered her liberty and had expelled the Lacedaemonian garrison. He was at a supper party and, when the dishes were cleared away⁵, we began to converse on many subjects. Among

¹ App II (b).

² φάρμακον (in plural).

³ ‘Of those whom we know.’

⁴ ‘Show forth the sophist what he is.’

⁵ ἀπὸ δείπνου ἐγενόμεθα.

the guests was a man who had given all his time¹ to devising instruments of war, with which, as he asserted, it was easy to destroy any army and capture any city, implying² that he was by the possession of this skill a greater general than Epameinondas.

EXERCISE 88.

'It seems then,' said Simmias, 'you consider knowledge and courage to be the same thing.' 'I do,' said the mechanician, 'for if men are certain³ of the means of victory, they are certain of victory itself.' 'I suppose⁴ then,' said Simmias, 'that you greatly assisted the Thebans at the battle of Leuctra, when they defeated that army which had never been defeated before in a pitched battle.' 'I did not,' replied the other, 'for I did not think that the Thebans were in a position⁵ to enter into battle at all with any reasonable hope of success.' 'Knowledge then,' said Simmias, 'may produce⁶ cowardice as well as courage. Do you not see that the courage, on which the Theban general reckoned justly, contains much more than mere

¹ Say 'zeal.' ² ὡς δή: App. II (c), or ὥστε δοκεῖν φάναι.

³ 'Have in their hands.' ⁴ App. II (b).

⁵ οἴοις τε εἶναι.

⁶ 'From knowledge springs' (*γίγνεσθαι*).

knowledge, and that it needs great wisdom to make a great general¹? It is no doubt something to know the use of arms, but it is much more to know how to use brave men, to inspire them with confidence.'

EXERCISE 89.

But as to the exercise of the mind, a prince is to do that by diligence and solemn consideration² of the actions of the most excellent men, by observing their demeanour³ in wars, the grounds and reasons³ of their victories and losses; and above all he must keep close⁴ to the example⁴ of some great captain of old, and not only make him his pattern⁵, but have all his actions perpetually in his mind, as it was said Alexander did by Achilles, Caesar by Alexander, Scipio by Cyrus.

EXERCISE 90.

Fortune I do resemble to a rapid and impetuous river, which when swelled and enraged⁶ overwhelms the plains, subverts the trees and the houses, forces away the earth from one place

¹ εὖ στρατηγεῖν.

² Say ‘carefully and considering continually the past deeds’; Introd. II (c) or (e).

³ See Introd. II (a).

⁵ παραδείγματι χρῆσθαι.

⁴ διελθεῖν μημούμενος.

⁶ βιαίως φερόμενος.

and carries it to another; everybody fears, everybody shuns, but nobody knows how to resist it: yet though it be thus furious sometimes, it does not follow¹ but when it is calm and quiet men may by banks and fences and other provisions² correct³ it in such manner, that, when it swells again, it may be carried off by some canal or the violence thereof rendered less licentious⁴ and destructive.

EXERCISE 91.

There is one story⁵ of the wars of Rome, which I have always very much envied⁶ for England⁷. Germanicus was going down at the head of the legions into a dangerous river—on the opposite bank the woods were full of Germans—when there flew out seven great eagles which seemed to marshal the Romans on their way; they did not pause or waver, but disappeared into the forest where the enemy lay concealed. ‘Forward⁸!’ cried Germanicus, with a fine rhetorical inspiration⁹, ‘Forward! and follow the Roman birds.’ It would be a very heavy

¹ Say ‘therefore.’

² ἀλλα τε τοιαῦτα.

³ κατέχεν.

⁴ Meaning (?).

⁵ Say ‘This, which they say happened to the Romans in a certain campaign, I have,’ &c.

⁶ Meaning (?).

⁷ Introd. III.

⁸ θαρρεῖτε, ὁ ἄνδρες, καὶ προχωροῦντες κ.τ.λ.

⁹ ῥητορεύων ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐποθεμένου.

spirit¹ that did not give a leap at such a signal, and a very timorous one that continued to have any doubt of success².

EXERCISE 92.

To appropriate³ the eagles as fellow-countrymen was to make imaginary allies of the forces of nature; the Roman Empire and its military fortunes, and along with those the prospects of those individual Roman legionaries now fording a river in Germany, looked altogether greater and more hopeful. It is⁴ a kind of illusion easy to produce. A particular shape⁵ of cloud, the appearance of a particular star, the holiday of some particular saint, anything⁶ in short to remind the combatants of patriotic legends or old successes, may be enough to change the issue⁷ of a pitched battle; for it gives to the one party a feeling that Right⁸ and the larger interests are with them.

¹ Say ‘He would be very dull in soul.’ ² Introd. II (g).

³ Say ‘Claiming (*προσποιούμενος*) the eagles, &c., he made as it were (*ἐπήγετο δὴ ὡς εἰπεῖν*) as allies the forces of nature (*τὰ τῆς φύσεως*), so that, to the Roman Empire &c., greater glory, and to each of the legionaries &c., greater hopes seemed now added.’

⁴ Say ‘Nor is it difficult to put (*ἐμποιῆσαι*) such things into men’s minds.’

⁵ Say ‘A cloud of such shape.’

⁶ ή ἄλλο τι οἷον, with inf.

⁷ τὰ τῆς μάχης.

⁸ Say ‘Justice and the other gods are allies’ (*συναγωνίζεσθαι*).

EXERCISE 93.

How shall the dead arise, is no question of my faith¹; to believe only possibilities² is not faith³, but mere philosophy. Many things are true in divinity⁴ which are neither inducible⁵ by reason nor confirmable by sense⁶; and many things in philosophy confirmable by sense yet not inducible by reason. Thus it is impossible, by any solid⁶ or demonstrative reasons, to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle⁷ to the north; though this is possible and true, and easily credible upon a single experiment⁸ unto the sense.

EXERCISE 94.

Tragedy, as it was anciently composed, hath ever been held the gravest, moralest, and most profitable of all other poems: therefore said by Aristotle to be of power by raising⁹ pity and fear or terror, to purge¹⁰ the mind of those and such

¹ Say ‘I believe that the dead shall arise, but do not ask how they shall arise.’

² τὰ ἐνδεχόμενα.

³ Introd. II (c).

⁴ τῆς θεολογίας.

⁵ ‘Which we can prove neither by reasoning (*συλλογισμός*) nor by sense’: (or use *συλλογίζεσθαι* and *αἰσθάνεσθαι*).

⁶ βέβαιος καὶ σαφῆς λογισμός.

⁷ ἡ Μαγνῆτις βελόνη.

⁸ Introd. II (d).

⁹ διά.

¹⁰ περαίνειν κάθηται.

like passions; that is, to temper and reduce them to just measure with a kind of delight, stirred up¹ by reading or seeing those passions well imitated. Nor is nature wanting in her own effects to make good² his assertion, for so in physic things of melancholic hue and quality are used against melancholy³, sour against sour⁴, salt to remove salt humours⁵.

EXERCISE 95.

I have now set forth, though perhaps at too great length, all the institutions of the Persians, their change of polity, and all that seemed necessary to be told of Chosroes and his family; matters that do not distinctly belong⁶ to the previous narrative, yet they will not perhaps seem superfluous or unprofitable even, but rather as uniting pleasure⁷ with profit. For I deem it important to have a blending of the Muses and Graces, as the saying is⁸, yet I am distracted by other cares, and the writing of history becomes a mere bye-work. For when I should be reading at my leisure the learned ancients⁹ to use them as models, I am annoyed by trouble-

¹ γενέσθαι ἐπ.² δοκιμάζειν or βεβαιοῦν.³ οἱ μελαγχολικοί.⁴ οἱ πικρύχολοι.⁵ οἱ ἀλμάδεις and say ‘are cured by (θεραπεύειν) drugs,’ &c.⁶ ἔχεσθαι with gen.⁷ Introd. II (c, 1) : τὸ θέλγον.⁸ φασί.⁹ οἱ πάλαι σοφοί.

some clients¹, and more annoyed if I have no troublesome clients, as they are necessary to my earning a livelihood.

EXERCISE 96.

I will not however give in², or stop on the road whither my tastes³ lead me, even should any one be indignant with me for aiming too high⁴ and beginning, as the proverb says⁵, to practise the potter's art on a wine-jar. For even if my writings should be accounted mere abortive efforts⁶ or the creations⁷ of a mind distracted with care, I may at least give pleasure to myself, as is the way of unmusical⁸ singers. But now, lest I should be thought to be falling into bad taste⁹ by my lengthy digressions and parentheses, I return to the point from which I started.

EXERCISE 97.

For Oratio Obliqua.

The Emperor has issued a proclamation¹⁰ to his people in which he expresses his conviction¹⁰

¹ Omit 'clients.' ² ἀνίναι τὸ ἐμόν. ³ δ ἔρως.

⁴ ὡς ὑπερτέρων ἐφέμενος. ⁵ τὸ λεγόμενον. ⁶ ἀνεμαῖος.

⁷ κυήματα. ⁸ οἱ ἀμουσότατοι. ⁹ ἀπειροκαλία.

¹⁰ 'Has declared by means of a proclamation that he is convinced.'

that the peace just concluded with China¹ will promote the national prosperity². His object³ ever since he ascended the throne⁴ has, he says, been to preserve peace to the lasting advantage⁵ of his beloved country. His Majesty repeats that it was with sincere regret⁶ that he was compelled to sever diplomatic relations⁷ with China¹, whose conduct⁸, however, left⁹ him no choice consistent with the maintenance of the honour⁹ of Japan¹. The Emperor recalls with profound satisfaction¹⁰ that from the first all his Ministers, in concert with the Army¹ and Navy and both Houses of the Diet, had done everything in their power to further the objects which he had in view.

EXERCISE 98.

*For *Oratio Obliqua*.*

Nothing in fact was left undone at home¹¹ to elaborate the plans of action¹² or to supply funds for the perfecting of the national defence¹³,

¹ Introd. III.

² Introd. II (i) (adj.).

³ ζητεῖν οὐδὲν ἄλλο η̄ κ.τ.λ.

⁴ ‘Became king.’

⁵ Introd. II (d).

⁶ Introd. II (i) or (e).

⁷ διαλύειν τὸν περὶ φιλίας συλλόγους, or ‘could no longer persevere in it.’

⁸ Verb; Introd. II (g): ‘who acted in such a way.’

⁹ Introd. II (d) and (i): ‘that had he done otherwise it would have been dishonourable.’

¹⁰ Introd. II (g).

¹¹ ἔγδον.

¹² Introd. II (b).

¹³ Introd. II (d): ‘that the country might be better defended.’

whilst abroad¹ the expeditionary forces, unmindful alike of the bitter winter-cold and the blazing summer-heat and triumphing over² all difficulties and hardships, had carried the standard³ of Japan everywhere to victory and had earned a reputation⁴ for discipline and humanity. His Majesty pays a touching tribute⁵ to the earnest loyalty⁶ and valour⁶ of his soldiers and sailors and thanks them from the bottom of his heart⁷.

EXERCISE 99.

For if you remain neutral, you will be a prey to the victor, and it will be a pleasure⁸ and satisfaction to the vanquished to see you his fellow-sufferer; nor will anybody either defend or receive you, and the reason is, because the conqueror will never understand them to be his friends who would not assist him in his distress⁹; and he that is worsted will not receive you because you neglected to run his fortune¹⁰ with your arms in your hands. As to his state-

¹ ἔξω.² περιγίγνεσθαι or οὐδὲ ὑφίέμενοι.³ Meaning (?).⁴ Introd. II (i) : ὥστε εὐπειθεῖς τε καὶ ἐπιεικεῖς δοκεῖν εἶναι.⁵ Introd. II (g) : ἐπαινεῖν.⁶ Introd. II (i) (adjs.).⁷ εἴπερ ποτὲ καὶ νῦν (App. I (a)) or οὐκ ἀπ' ἄκρας φρενός.⁸ ἡσθήσεται ἐπὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτα πάσχοντοι.⁹ Introd. II (e).¹⁰ συγκινδυνεύειν.

ment that it is most useful and consistent with your interests not to engage yourselves in our war, there is nothing more contrary and pernicious.

EXERCISE 100.

My first wish¹ has always been to bring² the Greeks to agree amongst themselves. I came here by the invitation³ of the Greek Government⁴, and I do not think that I ought to abandon R̄oumelia for⁵ the Peloponnesus until that Government shall desire it; and the more so, as this part is exposed⁶ in a greater degree to the enemy. Nevertheless, if my presence⁷ can really be of any assistance¹ in uniting two or more parties, I am ready to go anywhere, either as a mediator or, if necessary, as a hostage. In these affairs I have neither private⁸ views nor private dislike of any individual, but the sincere⁹ wish of deserving the name¹⁰ of the friend of your country and of her patriots.

¹ Introd. II (*g*).

² καταστῆσαι εἰς ὁμόνοιαν.

³ Introd. II (*e*).

⁴ Introd. II (*i*).

⁵ Say 'leaving R. to come to P.'

⁶ Use ἐπικρέμασθαι (with enemy as subject) or προκυνδυνεύειν.

⁷ Introd. II (*e*) and III.

⁸ Use ἕδιος or ἑδίᾳ (or οὐκεῖος).

⁹ Use ἀπλῶς.

¹⁰ 'To be named'; Introd. II (*f*).

APPENDIX.

I. SOME IDIOMS.

(a)

δι μὲν—δι δέ.	The one—the other.
οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ.	Some—others.
ἔστιν οὖ, ἔστιν οὖς, κ.τ.λ.	Some.
ἔστιν ὅπου, ἔστιν οὐ.	Somewhere.
ἔστιν ὅπως.	It is possible that.
λόγῳ μὲν—ἔργῳ δέ.	Nominally—actually.
οὐδεὶς Ἑλλήνων.	No Greek.
ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι.	Foremost (lit. first among them).
δὶς τοῦ ἔτους.	Twice a year.
δι Εὐφράτης ποταμός.	The (river) Euphrates.
μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κορωνείᾳ μάχην.	After the battle of Coronae.
ἔστερος ἀφίκετο.	He arrived too late.
τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος ἀφίκετο.	He arrived in three, four days.
Τιμόθεος ἑβδόμοις αὐτοῖς.	Timotheus and six others.
ἡ ναῦς ἀπώλετο αὐτοῖς ἀνδράτων.	The ship sank, men and all.
ώς εἰχον τάχους.	With all speed.
ώς τάχιστα.	As quickly as possible.
ὅσαι πλεύστοι.	As many as possible.

καλλίστη τῶν θυγατέρων.

δυνατώτερος ἔαντοῦ.

μείζου ἡ κατὰ δάκρυα.

μείζων ἡ κατ' ἄνθρωπον.

πιούερος ἡ ὥστε τρέχειν.

Fairer than her daughters.

More powerful than ever.

Too great for tears.

Superhuman in size.

Too fat to run.

εἰπερ τινὲς (καὶ) ἂλλοι ἄξιοι
νομίζομεν εἶναι.

εἴ τις (καὶ) ἂλλος σοφός
(σοφώτατός) ἐστι Σωκράτης.

εἰπερ ποτὲ καὶ νῦν ἐπῆλθεν
ἀσφαλῶς.

πάντων εἰς ἀνήρ τῶν μεγίσ-
των αἰτίος κακῶν.

We think we have more
right than any one else.

Socrates is wiser than all
others.

He attacked with greater
safety than ever before.

In his single person he
is the cause of the greatest
evils.

Such a man as you.

Such a man as you.

σὺ τοιοῦτος ὁν.

(ό) οἷος σὺ ἀνίρ (declined
all in agreement).

οὐδεὶς δοστις (declined all
in agreement).

There is no one who—

(b)

οὐκ ἔāν.

οὐχ ἥκιστα.

οὐκ ὀλίγοι.

οὐ φῆστι.

οὐ διὰ μακροῦ.

To forbid.

Especially.

Many.

He denies, he says—not.

After a short while.

ἀποθανεῖν ὑπό τινος.

φεύγειν.

κατελθεῖν.

κατα-, εἰς, -πίπτειν.

κείσθαι.

εὖ διακείσθαι.

εὖ πάσχειν.

To be killed by some one.

To be banished, to be
indicted.

To be brought back from
exile.

To be thrown down, into.

To be laid down.

To be well disposed.

To be treated well.

<i>καταστῆγαι.</i>	To be established, set up.
<i>καθεστηκέναι.</i>	To be expelled.
<i>ἀναστῆγαι.</i>	To be born.
<i>φύναι.</i>	To be by nature, to be .

<i>οἶδα ἐκείνους οἵτινες εἰσὶν.</i>	I know who they are.
<i>οὐκ ἔδέξαντο ἡμᾶς ἀλλ᾽</i>	They fled without awaiting us.
<i>ἔφευγον.</i>	I wonder that you do not intend to help.
<i>θαυμάζω ὑμῶν εἰ μὴ βοηθήσετε.</i>	How are you? I am well.
<i>πῶς ἔχεις; εὑ ἔχω.</i>	It is so. It is well.
<i>οὐτῶς ἔχει. καλῶς ἔχει.</i>	

(c)

<i>ώς εἰπεῖν.</i>	So to speak.
<i>ώς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν.</i>	To be brief.
<i>έκὼν εἴναι.</i>	Willingly.
<i>οἵσις τε ἐστὶν ἀκούειν.</i>	He is able to hear.
<i>εἰ μὴ ἐφ' ωτε ἀπίεναι.</i>	Except on condition of his departure.
<i>αἱρεθέντες ἐφ' ωτε οἱ ὥστε συγγράψαι νόμους (οἱ συγγράψουσιν).</i>	Chosen for drawing up laws.
<i>ἥν δὲ αἴτος οἷος μηδὲν ἤδει σθαι ἐπανοίμενος.</i>	He was not a man to be gratified by laudation.
<i>τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι.</i>	As far as they are concerned.
<i>ἔφασαν αὐτοὶ στρατηγεῖν οὐκ Ἀλκιβιάδην.</i>	They said they, not Alcibiades, were in command.

<i>δέον, ἔξεύν.</i>	Though } we ought, can.
<i>ἀδύνατον δύν.</i>	Though } it is impossible. When }

(d)

ἀπαθεν ἀπελθων. }
ἀπῆλθε λαθών.
δουλεύων λέληθας.

He departed unobserved.

You are a slave without
knowing it.They were engaged just
then in an expedition.

At last he went off.

He is apparently hard-
pressed.He is evidently hard-
pressed.You are evidently shirk-
ing.They are rightly very
distrustful.He was the first to cross
the stockade.Make haste and be off, or
You can't be too quick, &c.I rejoice at the com-
mander's good-fortune.This meets with his ap-
proval too.How shall I persuade
you?

He went off with—

What induced you—

Twenty years old.

ἔτυχον στρατεύμενοι.

τελευτῶν ἀπώλετο.
φαίνεται πονῶν.

*φαίνεται πονῶν.**δῆλος εἰ ἀναδυόμενος.*

δίκαιοι εἰσιν ἀπιστότατοι
εἶναι.

ἔφθασεν ὑπερβάς τὸ σταύ-
ρωμα.

οὐκ ἀν φθίνοιτε ἀπαλλα-
γέντες.

ἥδομαι ἐπὶ τῷ στρατηγῷ
εὐτυχῶντι.

καὶ ἔκεινῳ βουλομένῳ ταῦτ'
ἐστίν.

τί ποιῶν οὐ λέγων ὑμῖν
πείσω;

*ἀπώλετο λαβάν—**τί παθών } —**τί μαθών } —**ἔτη εἴκοσι γεγονώς.*

(e)

βούλει μένωμεν;
χωροίης ἀν εἴσω.
βουλοίμην ἀν.
ἥδεως ἀν ἀκούσαιμι.
πῶς ἀν ἀπολοίμην;
μη γένοιτο.

Shall we stay?

Please go in.

I should like. I wish.

I should like to hear.

May I perish!

May that never be!

(εἴθε) ὁφίκουτο Ορέστης.	O that Orestes would arrive!
εἴθε or εἰ παρῆν 'Ορέστης. }	O that Orestes were here now! or
εἴθε or εἰ ὥφελεν ἀφι- κέσθαι.	O that he had arrived. Don't go on writing the letter.
μὴ γράψε τὴν ἐπιστολήν.	Don't get the letter written.
μὴ γράψῃς τὴν ἐπιστολήν.	Will it not be disgraceful?
(ἀρ) οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἔσται;	Will it be disgraceful?
οὐκ μῇ ταῦτα μωημονεύεις;	Will you not forbear to mention these matters?
οὐ μὴ ἐσβάλωσιν.	They certainly won't invade.
οὐ μὴ δυνήσεται εὑρεῖν.	He certainly will not be able to find.
[ὅρα] ὅπως (μή) ποιήσετε ἢ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἔβλαψεν.	Mind you do (not) what has often been detrimental to you.
[ὅρα] ὅπως μὴ ή τοῦτο.	Perhaps this may be.

II. SOME PARTICLES.

(a) *Particles of connexion.*

δέ = 'Now,' 'and'; is used in nearly every sentence in prose that has no other connexion. The Anabasis begins thus: μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα.

μὲν—δέ; Used to balance or contrast, when co-ordinate, one sentence or part of a sentence with another: e. g. πάλαι μὲν ἀθλητής καὶ πολυμίκης, νῦν δὲ ηδή ἵπο γῆρως ἔξαθλος ὡν.

In English this may very often be rendered (when you come to the δέ), by 'whilst,' or 'whereas': in Latin by 'autem.'

Thucydides' favourite antithesis is λόγῳ μὲν—ζῆρῳ δέ.

δὴ emphasizes a single word, as *νῦν δή* =
 ‘Now at once’ } ; *πῶς δή* ; = How, pray ?
 ‘Just now’ }

Or a sentence; and may be rendered ‘accordingly.’ It is often used with ironical force, = ‘of course,’ or sometimes can be rendered only by note of exclamation, or a shrug of the shoulders—e.g. *κατὰ χρησμὸν δὴ τινά*. ‘According to some oracle !’

οὖν (orig.=‘in fact’) = ‘therefore’; resumes or sums up a train of thought; so is used in inference.

τοίνυν = ‘therefore,’ ‘so you see’; the consequence of previous narrative.

Other particles of inference are *τοιγάρ*, *τοιγαροῦν*, *ἄρα*.

ἀλλά = ‘but’; is used in strong contrast, or to introduce an objection, or mark a sudden change of tone.

γάρ = ‘for’; gives reason. It generally introduces the reason after the action is described, but sometimes before. It is often used in Greek where we do not mark the reason; e.g. in piece 8, ‘these would show who he was’ = *οὗτος γὰρ ἐπιδειξεν ὅστις ἐστίν*.

ἀλλὰ γάρ; Used for stopping the narrative and giving a reason for stopping it: ‘enough ! for.’

(b) Notice also

ἢ μήν. To make a strong asseveration; e.g. *ὦμοσαν
ἢ μὴν ἐμπεθώσειν τὰς σπουδάς*, ‘they swore that in very truth they would,’ &c.

δή που = ‘I presume,’ ‘no doubt’; nearly always ironical.

δῆτα = ‘indeed’; generally in questions and answers. *τί δῆτα*; *πῶς δῆτα*; ‘What, pray?’ ‘How, pray?’

μὲν οὖν is used chiefly in answers; like ‘immo vero,’ e.g. *πανὸν μὲν οὖν, παντελῶς μὲν οὖν*, correcting affirmatively.

Or like ‘immo,’ alone, correcting negatively, = ‘nay rather’; e.g. *ἡμᾶς σὺ δειλοὺς τῷδε θῆμέρᾳ φανεῖς*; ‘Will you

make us on this day seem cowards ?' *ἄνδρας μὲν οὖν*
Ἐλληνοι πᾶσιν ἐνθίκους. 'Nay, but men true and just in
 the eyes of all Greeks.'

τοι = 'verily,' 'look you,' 'let me tell you'; original
 dative of *tū* (*οὐ*).

καίτοι = 'and yet'; slightly corrective and introduces
 a parenthesis.

καίτοι τι φωνῶ; 'Yet, what shall I say ?' *καίτοι καὶ*
τοῖτο. 'Yet, consider this too.'

μέντοι = 'However,' 'nevertheless'; a stronger correc-
 tion.

οὐ μέντοι μὰ Δία οὕτω πράττειν.

ὅμως = 'All the same,' 'nevertheless'; is correlative to
 'although': and may be used with sentences or single
 words.

κεὶ στένεις ὅμως λέξον. 'Speak, though with moans.'

αὐ = 'On the other hand'; even with *μέν* and *δέ*.

πολλὰ μὲν τάλαντα πολλὰ δ' αὐτὸν σοφί. 'Unhappy in
 much, yet on the other side wise in much.'

περ = 'Verily,' 'in fact'; in verse, specially with con-
 cessive participles. In prose, joined to *εἰ*, *ἐπει*, *καὶ*, *ὅς* and
 other relatives.

ἄρα. Originally marked close connexion, 'then'; after-
 wards = 'therefore,' 'after all.'

e.g. *μάτην ἄρ' ἤκομεν.* 'So we have come in vain.'

ἄρα. Stronger form of *ἄρα*, chiefly in questions—
ἄρα μή; = 'num vero ?' *ἄρ' οὐ;* = 'nonne vero ?'

γε = 'at least'; emphasizes preceding word. *ἔμοι γε.*
 In dialogue may often be rendered by 'yes'; e.g. *πάνυ γε*,
 'yes, certainly.'

ἄν, (1) with relatives and conjunctions, gives indef.
 force. Also with final *ώς* and *ὅπως*. (Subjunct. only.)

(2) in apodosis; with aor. and impf. indic. and with
 opt. (and with infin. and partic. as oblique of these).

(3) in iterative sentences; e.g. *αὐτοὺς ἄν ἔπαιεν* or
ἔπαισεν.

Notice, too, for dialogues

- μάλιστα.* ‘Certainly,’ ‘by all means.’
φένεται. ‘It seems so,’ ‘certainly.’
κιθύνεται. ‘It is likely,’ ‘perhaps.’
πῶς γὰρ οὐ; ‘Why not?’ ‘of course.’
οὐδαμῶς. ‘Not at all.’
η̄κιστα γε. ‘By no means.’
παντάπασι γε. ‘By all means.’
τί μή; ‘Of course,’ ‘no doubt.’
ναι. ‘Yes.’
οὐ δῆτα. ‘No, indeed.’

(c) *Special Particles with Participles.*

1. Particles equivalent to temporal clauses (when, while, after)—

ἄμα φεύγοντες. ‘Whilst they were fleeing.’
μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντες. ‘When they were dining.’
εὐθὺς ἀφικόμενοι. ‘Immediately after they came.’
(Negative οὐ.)

2. Particles equivalent to causal clauses (as, because, since) and to final clauses (if future part.)—

ἅτε (or *οὐα*) *φεύγοντες.* ‘Inasmuch as they were fleeing.’
ώς ἐκπλεύσομενοι. ‘To sail out.’

3. Particles equivalent to a comparative clause (as though),--especially with the future,—

ώς δεξόμενοι. ‘As though they intended to receive.’
ῶσπερ πεινῶντες. ‘As though they were hungry.’
(Negative οὐ.)

4. Particles equivalent to concessive clauses (though)—

καίπερ (or *καὶ* alone) *φεύγοντες.* ‘Though they fled.’
(Negative οὐ.)

5. Particles equivalent to conditional clauses (if).
 No particle.

(Negative μή.)

III. SUMMARY OF RULES OF ORATIO OBLIQUA.

(a) Always KEEP THE TENSE of the OR. RECTA. Think first what the Recta is in English. (This will be especially helpful in dealing with 'would.')

(b) 1. The PRINCIPAL VERBS of the Obliqua are rendered—

by the infinitive after 'verba declarandi.'

by the participle after 'verba sentiendi.'

2. Or by a ὡς or ὅτι clause.

(c) These ὡς or ὅτι clauses, and all dependent clauses—

1. In HISTORIC TIME, have their finite verb in the OPTATIVE.

2. Or may graphically keep mood of Recta.

3. In PRIMARY TIME, keep the Mood of the Recta always.

(d) To Oblique Interrogative Clauses, rule (c) applies. Also—

1. Use the dependent interrogatives, ὅστις, δπύσος, δποῖος, &c.

2. Or the ordinary forms, τις, πόσος, ποῖος, &c.

3. The forms ὡς, ὅσος, οἶος, ἥλικος are used in oblique exclamations, and closely resemble dependent interrogatives.

(e) Oblique Imperative Clauses may be formed—

1. By the infinitive after κελεύειν or δεῖν.

2. Or by εἰναι with the verbal in -τέος.

Note i. The negative of the Recta is the negative of the Obliqua.

Note ii. Imperfect and pluperfect indic. of the Recta should be kept in (c).

Note iii. Aorist indic. in dependent clauses is usually kept, to avoid ambiguity. (See Goodwin.)

ATTIC PROSE.

CHIEF PARTS OF SOME VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Act. or Mz.</i>	<i>Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)</i>	<i>Perfect Active.</i>	<i>Perfect (M. or P.)</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
" <i>Αγω</i> <i>αιδοῦματ</i>	<i>αἰξω</i> <i>αιδέστοματ</i>	<i>ηγαγον</i> <i>ηδεστίμην</i>	<i>ηκα</i>	<i>πήγμα</i> <i>ηδεστίου</i>	<i>ηχθην</i> <i>ηδεστην</i>	Deponent. throughout.
" <i>διδω</i> <i>αιρω</i>	<i>διποματ</i> <i>αιρήσω</i>	<i>ηπα</i> <i>ελαρ</i>	<i>ηρηκα</i>	<i>ηηρηκα</i>	<i>ηαθην</i> <i>ηηθην</i>	In mid. often =choose.
<i>αισθητυνοματ</i>	<i>αισθήστοματ</i>	<i>ηισθημηρ</i>				
<i>αικωνισματ</i>	<i>αικεντοματ</i>	<i>ηικουστα</i>	<i>αικισκον</i>			
<i>αιλειφω</i>	<i>αιλεψιμω</i>	<i>ηιλεψα</i>	<i>αιλιψιφα</i>			
<i>αιμαρτιω</i>	<i>αιμαρτημωματ</i>	<i>ηιμωτωρ</i>	<i>ηιμωτρικα</i>			
<i>αιμφινομη</i>	<i>αιμφιώ</i>	<i>ηιμφιέσσα</i>	<i>ηιμφιέσματ</i>			
<i>αιναλτικω</i>	<i>αιναλώσω</i>	<i>ηινηλωσα</i>	<i>αινηλωκα</i>			
<i>αινοίγημη</i>	<i>αινοίξω</i>	<i>ηινεφηξα</i> <i>ηηνοξη (Xen.)</i>	<i>αιναλωσα</i> <i>αινέφηξα</i>	<i>αιναλωση</i> <i>αινέφηξη</i>		

$\hat{\alpha}\pi\delta\lambda\eta\mu$	$\hat{\alpha}\pi\alpha\hat{\delta}\hat{\omega}$	$\hat{\alpha}\pi\omega\lambda\epsilon\sigma\alpha$ $\hat{\eta}\psi\alpha$ $\hat{\eta}\psi\eta\mu\alpha\eta\gamma$ $\hat{\eta}\rho\sigma\alpha$ $\eta\hat{\nu}\xi\sigma\alpha$	$\hat{\alpha}\pi\alpha\lambda\omega\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ $\hat{\alpha}\pi\alpha\lambda\omega\alpha(2m)$	$\hat{\eta}\mu\mu\alpha\alpha$ $\eta\hat{\nu}\xi\eta\mu\alpha$	$\hat{\alpha}\pi\omega\lambda\delta\mu\tau\mu$ $\hat{\eta}\phi\theta\mu\mu$
$\hat{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$	$\hat{\alpha}\psi\omega$ $\hat{\alpha}\psi\eta\mu\alpha\eta\gamma$	$\hat{\alpha}\beta_i\sigma\omega$ $-\beta_j\sigma\mu\alpha\eta$	$\hat{\epsilon}\beta_i\eta\sigma\alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon}\beta_j\eta\mu$	$\beta\epsilon\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$ $(\beta\hat{\beta}\theta\mu\alpha, \beta\hat{\omega},$ $\beta\hat{\nu}\mu\gamma, \beta\alpha\mu)$	$\hat{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\eta\theta\eta\mu$ $\hat{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\alpha\theta\eta\mu$
$\beta\alpha\mu\omega$	$\beta\alpha\lambda\hat{\omega}$ $\beta\lambda\alpha\psi\omega$	$\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$ $\beta\alpha\lambda\hat{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\eta$	$\hat{\epsilon}\beta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\mu\alpha\eta\mu\alpha$	$\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\alpha$ $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$	$\hat{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\eta\theta\eta\mu$ $\hat{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\eta\theta\eta\mu$
$\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$	$\beta\alpha\lambda\hat{\omega}$ $\beta\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\eta$	$\gamma\epsilon\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\eta$	$\hat{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\epsilon\psi\alpha$	$\beta\epsilon\beta\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\alpha$	$\hat{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\eta\theta\eta\mu$
$\gamma\hat{\gamma}\nu\mu\alpha\eta$		$\gamma\hat{\nu}\omega\sigma\mu\alpha\eta$	$\hat{\epsilon}\gamma\eta\mu\mu\mu\alpha$ $(\gamma\hat{\nu}\mu\alpha\eta, \gamma\hat{\nu}\omega\alpha\eta)$	$\gamma\hat{\nu}\epsilon\eta\mu\mu\alpha\alpha$	$\hat{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\omega\sigma\theta\eta\mu$
$\gamma\gamma\mu\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$		$\delta\epsilon\hat{\iota}$		$\hat{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\omega\sigma\mu\alpha\alpha$	$\hat{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\omega\sigma\theta\eta\mu$

 $2\pi\eta$ perf. = I
am undone.

APPENDIX.

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Passive throughout.

Fut. act. and

1st aor. are

transitive.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Act. or Mid. Aorist</i>	<i>Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)</i>	<i>Perfect Active.</i>	<i>Prefect (M. or P.)</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>	<i>Perf. = I fear.</i>
[δέειθω]	δέτοματ	εδεισα	δέδοικα δέδιαι 1 δέδειχα	δέδειχματ δέδειγματ	εδειχθην εδειχθην	Deponent throughout.
δέκεινμε	δεξιόμεν	εδειξα	εδεξίπτηρ εδεξιάξια	δέδειχματ δέδιδηγματ	εδειχθην εδειχθην	Put. & <i>θεο-</i> are causal.
δέομαι	δέξιομεν	εδειξα	δέδιδαχα -δέδρακα	δέδειχματ δέδιδηγματ	εδειχθην εδειχθην	Impf. <i>εἰδέκοι,</i> lit. with <i>κατί</i> <i>τι</i> transitive.
δέχομαι	διδάσκω -διδάμετκω	εδειχνα	δέδραψ (δράψ, δράψ, δράψη, δράψαι, δράψις)	δέδοματ	εδειθην	
δέδωμι	δώσω	εδειδοκα [εδιώνω]	δέδοικα	δέδοματ	δέδογματ δέδινηγματ	Deponent throughout.
δοκῶ	δέξω	εδοξα	δέδοικα	δέδοματ	εδοιθην εδοιηθην { ηδονηθην εδοθην}	
δύναματ	δυνήσομαι	εδονσα	δέδοματ	δέδογματ εδασματ	ηλαθην εδικυσθην (Hall.)	
δύω	δύσω	εδονσα	δέδοματ	δέδογματ εδασματ	ηλαθην εδικυσθην (Hall.)	
ἐδάνω	ελάξω	εδάνα	ενέδυσσα	ενέδυσσα		
ελάκω	ενέδυσσα					

1 (δέδιθι, δεδίω, δεδέραι, δεδύσ.)

<p>[ετο]</p> <p>$\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega$ $\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$</p> <p>$\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \sigma \mu \alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$</p> <p>$\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$ $(-\delta' \omega, -\delta' \omega,$ $- \delta' \omega \eta \rho \varphi & - \delta' \omega \eta \rho \varphi,$ $- \delta' \omega \mu \alpha, - \delta' \omega \mu \alpha)$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$ $\hat{\epsilon} \nu \delta' \omega \mu \alpha$</p>
<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$</p> <p>$\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$ $\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$ $\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$ $\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$ $\hat{\epsilon} \pi \mu \omega \hat{\omega}$</p>
<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \chi \omega$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \chi \omega$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \chi \omega$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \chi \omega$</p>	<p>$\hat{\epsilon} \chi \omega$</p>
<p>$\zeta \omega$</p>	<p>$\zeta \omega$</p>	<p>$\zeta \omega$</p>	<p>$\zeta \omega$</p>	<p>$\zeta \omega$</p>
<p>$\xi \omega$</p>	<p>$\xi \omega$</p>	<p>$\xi \omega$</p>	<p>$\xi \omega$</p>	<p>$\xi \omega$</p>

I. **transitive
and middle.**

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Act. or Mid.</i>	<i>Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)</i>	<i>Perfect Active.</i>	<i>Perfect (M. or P.)</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>
$\eta\delta\eta\mu\alpha$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\mu\alpha$	$\dot{\epsilon}\theta\alpha\psi\alpha$ $\eta\theta\lambda\gamma\alpha$	$\dot{\eta}\theta\epsilon\lambda\gamma\alpha$	$\tau\epsilon\theta\alpha\mu\alpha\alpha$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\tau\alpha\phi\eta\tau$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$
$\theta\dot{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ $\theta\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ $\dot{\epsilon}\theta\lambda\omega$ $\theta\nu\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$	$\theta\alpha\psi\omega$ $\theta\epsilon\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\dot{\epsilon}\theta\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$ $\dot{\alpha}\pi\theta\alpha\omega\dot{\nu}\mu\alpha$	$\dot{\alpha}\pi\theta\alpha\omega\dot{\nu}\mu\alpha$	$\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha$ $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha$ $(\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha\theta\iota,$ $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha\eta\tau,$ $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha\omega\dot{\sigma})$	$\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha$ $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha$ $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha$	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$
$\tau\eta\mu$	$\eta\sigma\omega$	$\dot{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ ($-\ddot{\eta}\nu$)	$\eta\kappa\alpha$	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$	$\dot{\alpha}\phi\kappa\eta\theta\mu\alpha$
$\dot{\iota}\kappa\eta\omega\mu\alpha$	$\iota\xi\mu\alpha$	$\dot{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\mu\mu$	$\dot{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\mu\mu$	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$
$\tau\sigma\eta\mu$	$\sigma\tau\eta\omega$	$\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\eta\sigma\alpha$	$\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\eta\sigma\alpha$	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\eta\tau$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$
$\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\dot{\iota}\delta\omega$		$\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\dot{\iota}\delta\mu\omega\theta\iota$	$\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\dot{\iota}\delta\mu\omega\theta\iota$	$\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$	$\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$	$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$
$\kappa\alpha\theta\dot{\iota}\zeta\omega$		$\kappa\alpha\theta\dot{\iota}\zeta\eta\sigma\mu\alpha$ $\kappa\alpha\theta\dot{\iota}\zeta\eta\sigma\mu\alpha$	$\kappa\alpha\theta\dot{\iota}\zeta\eta\sigma\mu\alpha$ $\kappa\alpha\theta\dot{\iota}\zeta\eta\sigma\mu\alpha$	$\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\theta\eta\tau\}$ $\kappa\alpha\theta\eta\tau\}$	$\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\theta\eta\tau\}$ $\kappa\alpha\theta\eta\tau\}$	$\dot{\alpha}\epsilon\eta\mu\delta\alpha\omega$ $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\eta\mu\delta\alpha\omega$ $\eta\sigma\theta\eta\tau$

Adverbs.

καίω	έκαυσα	κέκαυκα	έκαυθην	ετε
κίνω	έκινεσα	κέδηρα	έκλήγητην	
κιλῶ			έκλειτην	
κειμαι	έκλεισα	κέλεκα	έκλειμα	
κλείσω	έκλισα	κέλητην	έκληγητην	
κληψώ	έκληπα	κέλητην	έκλημα	
κλινῶ		κέλητην	έκλητην	
κρινῶ	έκρινα	κέρκηρα	έκριθην	(Generally)
κτεῖνα	έκτενα	-έκτονα	έκτηρα	ἀποκτεῖνα.
λαμβάνω	έλαβον	έληγρα	έλιγθην	
λαμβάνω	έλαθον	λέγθητα	έλιγθην	
λαμβάνω			έλιγθην	
λέγω, pick	έλεξι	έλλοχα +	έλέγθην	
(compounded)		εργα	έλεγημα	
λέγω, say	έρω	ετον	έλεγημα	
		επτα	έλεγημα	
			έλεγημα	
λεῖψω	λεῖψα	λέποντα	λέποντα	
μαζήσω	μαζήσομα	μεμάθηκα	μεμάθηκα	
μαζημαι	μαζημα			
μελέτη	μελήσει	μεμάχοντα	μεμάχοντα	
μελλόω	μελλήσω	μεμέλησιν	μεμέλησιν	
μετω	μετεν	μεμέντα	μεμέντα	

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Act. or Mid.</i>	<i>Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)</i>	<i>Perfect Active.</i>	<i>Perfect (M. or P.)</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
$\mu\acute{\imath}\gamma\nu\rho\mu$	$\mu i\acute{\imath}\omega$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\mu i\acute{\imath}\eta$	$-\acute{\varepsilon}\mu i\acute{\imath}\sigma\alpha$	$\mu\acute{\imath}\gamma\mu\alpha$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\mu i\chi\theta\eta\pi$	Perf. = I remember.
$\acute{\alpha}ta \left\{ -\mu\acute{\imath}\omega -\nu\acute{\imath}\sigma\omega \right.$ $\nu\acute{\imath}\sigma\omega \left\{ \nu\acute{\imath}\sigma\kappa\omega \right.$ $\nu\acute{\imath}\mu\omega$ $\nu\acute{\imath}\omega$ $\left(\alpha i\acute{\imath}\alpha \right)$	$\nu\acute{\imath}\mu\hat{\omega}$	$\nu\acute{\imath}\mu\hat{\sigma}\alpha$	$\nu\acute{\imath}\nu\acute{\imath}\kappa\alpha$ $\nu\acute{\imath}\nu\acute{\imath}\kappa\alpha$ $\nu\acute{\imath}\nu\acute{\imath}\kappa\alpha$ $\nu\acute{\imath}\nu\acute{\imath}\kappa\alpha$	$\mu\acute{\imath}\nu\acute{\imath}\mu\alpha$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\mu i\gamma\theta\eta\pi$	P.Pf. $\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\delta}\eta$.
$\alpha i\acute{\imath}\omega$				$\nu\acute{\imath}\nu\acute{\imath}\mu\alpha$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\nu\acute{\imath}\mu\acute{\imath}\theta\eta\pi$	
$\alpha i\acute{\imath}\chi\omega$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\hat{\omega}$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\hat{\sigma}\omega$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\hat{\sigma}\omega$	$\phi\acute{\imath}\theta\eta\pi$		Deponent throughout.
$\pi\acute{\imath}\sigma\chi\omega$	$\pi\acute{\imath}\epsilon\acute{\imath}\theta\omega$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\hat{\sigma}\omega$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\hat{\sigma}\omega$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\hat{\sigma}\omega$	$\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\hat{\sigma}\omega$	2nd perf. • = I trust.

Present.	<i>Future Act. or Mid.</i>	<i>Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)</i>	<i>Perfect Active.</i>	<i>Perfect (M. or P.)</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
σκοτοῦματ σπῶ στρίψυματ	σκέψηματ σπινσω στοιχῶ	ἐσκεψίματ ἐσπιάσαι ἐστύρσαι	ἐστάκαι	" ἐστεματ ἐσπασματ ἐστρωματ	" ἐστάσθητην ἐστρωθητην	
στριώματ στρέψιο στριώματ	στρέψιο τεῖω τελῖο τείνω τείνω τέθημι	ἐστρηψα ἐτέναι ἐτέλεσα ἐτέμησα ἐθήκα -εθηρ	τέπικα τερέλεσα τέμηκα τέθεικα τέθηκα (Inscr.)	ἐστραιματ τέπαιματ τερέλεσματ τέμηματ τέθειματ	ἐστράβητηρ ἐτάθην ἐτελέσθητηρ ἐτιμόθην ετέθην	For pass. κέτ- μα is used.
τίπω	τίπω οἵ· τείσω τριώστω τρέπτω	ἐτίσαι οἵ· ἐτέσαι ἐτρωστα ἐτρεψη	τέπικα	τέπισματ τέτραιματ	ἐτίσθην ἐτεσιθητην	Spelling -ει fr. inscr.
τιτρόστκω τρέπτω	θρέψω	θροφα	τέρροφα	τέρροφα	ἐτροφηθητην	
τρέψω	θρέψω	θρεψα	τέρροφα	τέρροφα	τέρροφα	
τρέχω τρέχαιρω	δραμοῦματ τεξίζων	δραμοῦματ τευχητην	δεδράμηματ τετράχηκα τέτραχα	δεδράμηματ τετράχηκα τέτραχα	δεδράμηματ τετράχηκα τέτραχα	ὑπεσχήματ

φαίνω	ἐφημά οὐτώ φεύγω	πέφεργκα πέθηρα ἐπέρχονται πέφευγα	πέφεσματ ἐπέργηματ (πέφεσματ)	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα
φέρω	φέγγω	φέγγα φέγγων	φέγγαται	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα
φεύγω	φέγγω	φέγγα φέγγων	φέγγων	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα
φέρω	φέγγω	φέγγα φέγγων	φέγγων	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα	έφεργκα έφεθηρα ηπέρχονται έφευγα

RULE FOR FIRST AORIST OF LIQUID STEMS.

1. -ἀλ, -ἀν, -ἀμ, ἄρ have 1st aorist in η¹ e. g. γῆμαίνω, ἐστήμηνα.
 2. -ιάλ, -ιᾶν, -ιάρ } ,, ,, ,, ,, α e.g. μαραίνω, ἐμάρανα.
 -ράτ, -ρᾶν, -ράρ } ,, ,, ,, ,, α
 3. -έλ, -εν, -εμ, -ερ ,, ,, ,, ,, ει e.g. μένω, ἔμεινα.
 4. -ῖλ, -ῖν, -ῖρ ,, ,, ,, ι e.g. τίλλω, ἔτιλα.
 5. -ῦλ, -ῦν, -ῦρ ,, ,, ,, υ e.g. σύρω, ἔσυρα.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVES.

Demonstrative.	Relative.	Interrogative. Direct.	Interrogative. Indirect.	Indefinite.	Exclamatory.
ὅδε, ὅδος	ὅς, ὅστις	tís;	ὅστις	tis	
ἐκεῖνος	ἐσπερ		tís		
τοιόσδε	οἵος	ποῖος;	ὅποιος	ποιύς	οίος
τοιούτος	ὁποῖος		ποῖος		
τοσόσδε	ὅσος	πόσος;	ὅπόσος	ποσύς	ὅσος
τοσούτος	ὑπόσος		πούσος		
ἄτερος		πότερος;	ὅπότερος	ποτερός	
τηλίκος	ἥλικος	πηλίκος;	ὅπηλίκος		ἥλικος
τηλικούτος					
οὕτως	ώς	πῶς;	ὅπως	πως	ώς
	ὕπως		πῶς		
τότε	ὅτε	πότε;	ὅπότε	ποτέ	
	ὅπύτε		πότε		
αὐτοῦ					
ἐνθάδε	οὖ, ὡνπερ,	ποῦ;	ὅπου	που	
ἐκεῖ	ὕπου		ποῦ		
δεῦρο	οἰ, οἴπερ,	ποῖ;	ὅποι	ποῖ	
ἐκεῖσε	ὅποι				
ἐνθένδε	οἴθεν	πόθεν;	ὅποθεν	ποθέν	
ἐκεῖθεν	ὑπόθεν		πόθεν		

Similarly $\pi\hat{\eta}$, $\pi\eta\nu\acute{\imath}\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\delta\alpha\pi\acute{\imath}s$, κ.τ.λ.

¹ Except κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδανα (due to influence of ρ). This lengthening of the vowel is perhaps due to the termination -να for -σα.

VOCABULARY.

[If any word is not found here, students should think of a synonym or of the meaning in another form, and look for that. The corresponding part of speech is not always given, but sometimes a Greek verb for English substantive and so on. The Greek Lexicon should be always used.]

Hdt. (for Herodotus in Attic form) and other names are put after a few words to show special authority where needed : absence of name implies good prose authority in general.]

Abbreviate, κατασκιρύνειν (Lucian); συντέμνειν.	deeds: μεγάλα ἔργα ἀποδείκνυσθαι (Hdt.).
Abilities, δύναμις.	Acknowledge, διμολογεῖν, συμφάναι.
Able, to be, δύνασθαι.	Acquire, κτήσασθαι (aor. of κτάσθαι).
Or use δύνατός, οἶδε τε.	(pass.) περιγενέσθαι, ὑπάρχειν.
Aboard, go, ἐμβαίνειν.	Acquit, ἀπολύειν.
Accident, τύχη.	Adhere to , ἐμμένειν (with dat.).
Or use συμβαίνειν, τυγχάνειν.	Adjudge, κρίνειν. <i>(Also see Consider.)</i>
Accompany, ἐπεσθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν (with dat.).	Administration, πολιτεία : προεστάραι : τυραννεῖν, τυραννίς.
Or use a compound with σύν (e. g. συμπορεύεσθαι = accompany on march .	Admonition. <i>see Advice.</i>
Accomplish = Achieve.	Adorn, καλλωπίζειν (Plato), ποσμεῖν.
Accord, with one, δύων, ἀπαντεῖς, σύμπαντες.	Adriatic, ὁ Ιόνιος κόλπος.
Accuse, κατηγορεῖν, κατακλεῖν, διώκειν with pass. φεύγειν.	
Achieve, διαπράττεσθαι, (great	

Advance, <i>προιέναι</i> , <i>ἐπιέναι</i> , <i>προέπτειν</i> .	Anticipate, <i>φθάνειν</i> .
Advantageous, <i>συμφέρειν</i> , <i>σύμφορος</i> (adj.), <i>ἀφελεῖν</i> , <i>ἀφέλειμος</i> (adj.).	Anxious, to be, <i>κηδεσθαι</i> .
Adversity, <i>δυστυχεῖν</i> , <i>δυστυχία</i> .	Any (sort of), <i>τάς</i> , <i>οὐ τις ἀν.</i> (where), εἰσ elsewhere.
Advice, ask, <i>συμβουλεύεσθαι</i> with acc.	Ape, to, <i>μιμεσθαι</i> .
— give, <i>συμβουλεύειν</i> (with dat.), <i>ρουθετεῖν</i> .	Appeal, <i>πίθηκος</i> .
Africa, <i>Λιβύη</i> .	Appeal, <i>προκαλεῖσθαι</i> , <i>ἐπιμαρτύρεσθαι</i> .
Afterwards, <i>μετέπειτα</i> , <i>μετὰ</i> <i>ταῦτα</i> <i>ὑστερον</i> .	Appear, <i>φαίνεσθαι</i> , <i>ἄγεσθαι εἰς</i> .
(A short while after), <i>οὐ</i> <i>διὰ πολλοῦ</i> .	Appetite, <i>γαστήρ</i> .
Aggrandize self, <i>μέγας αὐξάνειν</i> , <i>μέγας γίγνεσθαι</i> .	Apply to = Ask.
Aid, <i>βοηθεῖν</i> , <i>ἀφελεῖν</i> , <i>συλλαμβάνειν</i> .	Appoint, <i>ἐπιτάσσειν</i> .
Aim at, <i>έφεσθαι</i> (with gen.).	Approach, <i>προσέρχεσθαι</i> .
Alarmed, see Fear.	Arise = Rise again.
Alive, take, <i>ζαγρέν</i> . (adj.) <i>ζῶς</i> , <i>ζῶν</i> .	Arm, to, <i>όπλίζειν</i> .
Allow, <i>ἔτω</i> , <i>περιρρᾶν</i> (with partic.), <i>ἐπιτρέπειν</i> .	Armament, <i>στόλος</i> .
All-together, <i>σύμπας</i> , <i>εἰσάπαν</i> (Hdt.).	Armistice, <i>ἐκεχειρία</i> .
Ally, <i>σύμμαχος</i> .	Armour, <i>τὰ ὅπλα</i> .
Alone, <i>μόνος</i> .	Army, <i>στράτευμα</i> , <i>στρατός</i> .
Altar, <i>βωμός</i> .	Array, <i>παρατάσσειν</i> .
Ambition, <i>φιλοτιμία</i> .	Arrive, <i>ἀφικνεῖσθαι</i> , <i>ἥκειν</i> .
Ambush, <i>ἐνέδρα</i> , <i>ἐνεδρεύειν</i> .	Art, <i>τέχνη</i> .
Ammunition, <i>τὰ βέλη</i> .	Artifice, <i>δόλος</i> .
Anarchy, year of, <i>ἡ ἀναρχία</i> .	Ascertain, <i>μανθάνειν</i> , <i>πυνθάνεσθαι</i> .
Ancestor, <i>πρόγονος</i> .	Ashamed, to be, <i>αἰσχύνεσθαι</i> , <i>αἰδεῖσθαι</i> .
Anchor, weigh, <i>ἀνάγεσθαι</i> .	A-shore, go = Land.
Anciently, <i>ἐν τοῖς παλαιοῖς</i> .	Ask (question), <i>ἐρωτᾶν</i> , <i>ἐρεθίσθαι</i> , (request) <i>αἰτεῖν</i> .
Anger, <i>ὀργή</i> .	Ass, <i>ὄνος</i> .
Angry, to be, <i>δργίζεσθαι</i> , <i>ἄχθεσθαι</i> , <i>χαλεπαίνειν</i> .	Assembly, <i>ἐκκλησία</i> .
Announce, <i>ἀγγέλλειν</i> .	Assist, see also Aid, Help.
Annoyed, see Angry, Vexed.	Assure, <i>φάσκειν</i> , <i>δισχυρίζεσθαι</i> .
Answer, <i>ἀποκρίνεσθαι</i> , (<i>ἀμείβεσθαι</i> in Hdt.), <i>ἱπολαμβάνειν</i> .	Astonished, to be, <i>θαυμάζειν</i> .
	Athens, <i>αἱ Αθῆναι</i> .
	Attack, <i>ἐπιτίθεσθαι</i> , <i>έφεσθαι</i> , <i>ἐμβάλλειν</i> , <i>έφορμή</i> , <i>έφορμάν</i> .
	Attempt, <i>ἐπιχειρεῖν</i> , <i>πειρᾶσθαι</i> .
	Attendant, <i>θεράπων</i> , <i>ὑπηρέτης</i> , <i>ὅπλων</i> (Hdt.).
	(in plural) <i>οἱ περί</i> or <i>άμφι</i> (with acc.).
	Author, <i>αὐτιός</i> .

Authority, ἡγεμονία, κράτος. ἡγεμονεύειν, κρατεῖν.	Bird, ὄρνις.
Autumn, φθινόπωρον. ὑπώρα.	Bivouac, σκηνεῖν, αὐλίζεσθαι.
Avenge self, τιμωρεῖσθαι.	Blame, αἰτιᾶσθαι. μέμφεσθαι (dat. and gen.), ψέγειν, ψύγος.
Aversion, ἔχθρα, ἔχθος, μῆσος.	Blending, σύμμιξις.
Avoid, ἀποστρέφεσθαι, φεύγειν.	Blessings, τὰ ἀγαθά.
Awful, φοβερός.	Elest, the. οἱ Μάκαρες.
Back, turn, τὰ νῶτα δοῦναι or ἐπιτρέπειν, (adv.) ὑπίσω.	Blockade, πολιορκεῖν. (at sea), ἐφορμᾶν.
Bank, ὄχθη, (of sea) ἀκτή.	Block up, ἀποχωνίναι (fill up), συγκλήτειν (a path).
Banquet, συμπόσιον, ἔστρη.	Blood, αἷμα, (race) γένος, ἔθνος.
Barricade, φράσσειν.	Bloodshed, φύνος.
Battle, μάχη. (join battle) ἐσ μάχην συνιέναι, συμβάλλειν, ἐσ χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, συμμαχύναι. (on land) πεζομαχία, (on sea) ναυμαχία.	Board (a vessel), ἐπεμβαίνειν, εἰσπίπειν.
B.C. See note on Olympiad at end of Vocabulary.	Boat, λέμβος (Dem.), πλοιάριον (Xen.). (ship), πλοῖον.
Beach, αἰγαλός, κυματωγή (Hdt.).	Body, σῶμα. (in a body), πανδημεῖ.
Bear self = Behave.	Bold, τολμηρός, ἀγαθός, ἀνδρεῖος, τολμᾶν (verb). (subst.) τὸ θάρσος, τύλμα.
Beast, θηρίον.	Booty, λεία.
Beat off, ἐκκρούειν, ἀποκρούειν, or middle (from self).	Border, ὕπος, (to border on) ὑρίζειν πρός (with acc.).
Beautiful, καλός.	Born, to be, γενέσθαι.
Bed, κλίνη.	Bottom, τὰ κατώτατα, αἱ ὑπώ- ρεαι (Hdt.), τὰ κάτωθεν.
Before (adv.), of place, ἐμ- προσθεν.	Brass, χαλκός, χαλκοῦς (adj.).
— of time, πρότερον.	Brave, see Bold. (verb) σφᾶς αὐτὸὺς παρα- ειδόναι.
Beggar, πτωχός.	Bray, ὑγκάζθαι.
Begin, ἀρχειν, ἀρχεσθαι.	Breach, make, διαρύσσειν, διαρ- ρηγνύναι.
Behave oneself, φαίνεσθαι, ἀποδείκνυσθαι, ἔχειν.	Bread, ἄρτος, generally in plural.
Behind, ὑπόσθεν.	Breadth, τὸ εὖρος.
Believe, see Think.	Break, -ρηγνύναι. — forth (sun), ἐκλάμπειν.
Beneficial = Advantageous.	Breakfast, ἀριστᾶν, ἀριστον
Bent on, to be, ὑρέγεσθαι (with gen.).	Breath, πνέμα.
Beseech, κατέπειν, παραιτεῖσθαι.	Brick, πλάνθος.
Betray, προδιδύναι, προδύτης.	
Between, μεταξύ.	
Bewail, δλοφύρεσθαι.	
Bid, κελεύειν.	

Bridge, γέφυρα.	Care, φροντίς, ἐπιμέλεια.
Bring in, εἰσομένεσθαι, εἰσ- φέρειν.	Careful, ἀκριβής, ἐπιμελής. (anxious about), κηδεσθαι.
— forward, προφέρειν.	Carry, φέρειν.
— on oneself, ἐπάγεσθαι.	— off, ἀποφέρειν.
— back, κατάγειν: (pass.) κατ- ελθέν.	Cast, βάλλειν.
— out, ἔξαιρεῖσθαι (Hdt.), ἐκφέρειν.	Castle, ἄκρα (= citadel), πύρ- γος, τύρσις (Xen.).
Bronze (adj.), χαλκός.	Catch, συλλαμβάνειν. (come upon), καταλαμβάνειν.
Build, οἰκοδομεῖν, κατασκευά- ζειν.	Cause, αἴτιος, -α, -ον.
Building, οἰκοδύμημα.	Cavalry, ἵππεῖς, ἡ ἵππος.
Bulwark, προμαχέων.	Cease, παύεσθαι (with gen'), ἀνένται.
Burdensome, ἐπαχθῆς. See Load.	Celebrate, ἄγειν, ποιεῖσθαι.
Burg, πύλισμα, πύλις.	Centre, οὐσε μέσος.
Burgher, πολίτης.	Certain of, to <i>be</i> , = have in hands, or 'convinced.'
Burgomaster, perhaps ἀστυ- νόμος (Dem., Plat.), πολι- τάρχης (Acts and Inser.).	Cessation of hostilities, ἀνο- κωχή, ἐκεχειρία.
Burn, κατακαίειν, ἔβαπτειν.	Change, μεταβάλλειν, μεθιστά- ναι, μεταγράφειν, κ.τ.λ. (national customs), μεταλ- λάσσειν θέσμα (Hdt.).
Bury, θάπτειν.	metabολή, μετάστασις.
Business, χρηματίζειν, ἀγορ- άζειν, τὰ πράγματα.	Channel (straits), στενὸς πόρος.
Buy, ἀνέσθαι.	Chant, ᾠδεῖν.
Bye-work, πάρεργον.	Character, ἀρετή, τὰ ἥθη, φύσις (or use πεφυκέναι).
Calculation, λογισμός, λογί- ζεσθαι.	Charge, ἐμβολή, προσβολή. ἐμβάλλειν, προσβάλλειν.
Call, or name after, ἐπονομά- ζειν ἐπί, (so-called), e.g. αἱ Σεμιρά- μιος καλούμεναι πάνται (Hdt.).	Chase, see Pursue.
Calm, εὔδος, (of temper) ἡπιός, ησυχος.	Cheerful, φαιδρός, πρόθυμος.
Camp, στρατόπεδον.	Child, τέκνον, παῖς.
Canal, διώρυξ, ὁχετός, διορύσ- σειν.	Childhood, from, ἐκ παιδός.
Capacity, δύναμις.	Choose, βούλεσθαι, αἱρεῖσθαι.
Captain, στρατηγός, (of a com- pany) λοχαγός, (of fleet) ναύαρχος, (of ship) τρυψή- ραρχος, (of merchant ship) ναύαληρος.	Church, see Temple.
Captive, see Prisoner.	Circumstantially, ἀκριβῶς.
	Circumvent (surround), περι- κυκλοῦν. (cheat), δολοῦν, ἔξαπατᾶν, φενακίζειν (Dem.).
	Citadel, ἄκρα.
	Citizen, πολίτης.
	Civil, πολιτικός, or 'for the citizens.'

Clad, ἡμφιεσμένος (fr. ἀμφιέν- νυσθαι).	Conduct, <i>use πράσσειν, ἔχειν.</i> (bring), <i>πέμπειν, εἰσάγειν.</i>
Clear away (earth), ἀποχεῖν. (food., ἀφαιρεῖν τὰς τραπέ- ζας).	Conference, <i>use λύγοι.</i>
Clear, φαίνεσθαι, φανερός, φα- νεώς. σαφῶς.	Confidence, to have, θαρρεῖν, θάρσος, πίστις.
Cleverness, δεξιότης. (adj., σοφός, δεξιός.	(trust = good hope), <i>πι- στεύειν, εὖελπίς, ἐλπίδας ἔχειν.</i>
Climb up, ἀναβαίνειν. — over and into, ἐπερβαίνειν <i>eis</i> πόλιν.	Confidants, <i>οἱ πιστότατοι.</i>
Clothes, <i>see Garments.</i>	Confirm, <i>κρατύνειν (= streng- then).</i>
Cloud, νεφέλη.	<i>βεβαιοῦν, ἐμπεδοῦν (= make firm).</i>
Coils, τὰς ἔρκη.	Conform, <i>συμφέρεσθαι, συναρ- μόζεσθαι, προσ-, συγ-χω- ρεῦν.</i>
Cold, τὸ ψύχος, ψυχρός (adj.).	Conjecture, <i>εἰκάζειν.</i>
Collect, συλλέγειν.	Conquer, <i>νικᾶν.</i>
Come over to, <i>see Side with.</i>	(pass.) <i>ἡσσάσθαι.</i>
Command, take, <i>στρατηγεῖν</i> of army.	Conscious, <i>συνειδήσεις.</i>
ἡγεμονεῖν, of alliance.	Consequence = Result.
τριπαρχεῖν, of ships.	Consider, <i>σκοπείσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι.</i>
προεστάναι, of state.	<i>See Think.</i>
(subst.) ἡγεμονία, τριπα- ρχία, ἀρχή.	Considerable, <i>πάμπολυς, ἀξιό- λογος.</i>
Commerce, ἐμπορία.	Conspiracy, <i>συνωμοσία.</i>
(holding no), ἀπρόσμικτος	Conspirators, <i>συνωμόται, οἱ συμπράσσοντες.</i>
(Hdt.).	Constitution, <i>πολιτεία, οἰνόμοι,</i> <i>τὰ καθεστῶτα :</i> (govern- ace to constitution) <i>διοι- κεῖν τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ τοῖς καθεστῶσι.</i>
Commit self, <i>see Trust.</i>	Consult (public good), <i>τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν.</i>
Company, <i>συστρατιώτης, συμ-</i> <i>πότης, κ.τ.λ.</i>	Contact, <i>θεμε in, περι-, ἐν-</i> <i>τυγχάνειν.</i>
ἐταῖρος, (in pl.) <i>οἱ ἀμφι-</i>	Contend, <i>ἀγωνίζεσθαι.</i>
Compel, ἀναγκάζειν.	Contented, to be, <i>ἀποχρῆσθαι,</i> <i>ἀγαπᾶν.</i>
Complete, ἐπιτελεῖν.	<i>Or 'think sufficient.'</i>
Composed partly of - Of	Contest, <i>ἀγάν, μάχη.</i>
whom some were, &c.	Continually, <i>συνεχῶς, ἀεί.</i>
Compose (poetry, &c., <i>ποιεῖν.</i>	Continue, <i>διατελεῖν</i> (with partic.).
Conceal, <i>κρύπτειν, or use λαν-</i> <i>θάνειν.</i>	(to keep), <i>διατελεῖν ἔχων.</i>
(lie concealed), <i>ἐνεδρεύειν.</i>	
Conceive, <i>ἐπολαμβάνειν.</i>	
Conceit, <i>ὑβρις.</i>	
μεγάλη φρονεῖν ἐπι.	
Concerted, ἐξ ἐπιβούλης εἶναι.	
Concourse, <i>σύλλιγος.</i>	
Condemn, <i>κατακρίνειν.</i>	

Contrary, ἐναντίος.	Dagger, ἔγχειριδιον.
Contrive = arrange, ποιεῖν, διαπράσσεσθαι. = fabricate, &c., μηχανᾶσθαι.	Danger, κίνδυνος, κίνδυνον ἀναρ- ρίπτειν. κινδυνεύειν, ἐπικιν- δυνος . adj.), σφαλερός.
Convenient = suitable.	Dare, τολμᾶν.
Convent, παρθενῶν ἱέρος (Aga- thias).	Down, at, ἡμα ἔω.
Converse, διαλέγεσθαι.	Day, ἡμέρα. the other, ἔναγχος (adv.).
Convey, κομίζειν.	Dead, νεκρός.
Convinced, to be, πεπείσθαι.	Deceive, ἔξαπατάν.
Costly, πολυτελής.	Decide, διαγνῶναι : or see End. to be decided, διακριθῆναι.
Cough, βήσσειν.	Dedicate, κατακενάζειν.
Counsel, take, βουλεύεσθαι.	Deed, use ἔργαζεσθαι, διαπράσ- σεσθαι, (subst) ἔργον.
Countless, μυρίοι, ἄπλετος.	Deep, βαθύς.
Country, χώρα, (fields) οἱ ἀγ- ροί, (enemy's) ἡ πολεμία. (state) πόλις, native) πατρίς.	Defeat, νικᾶν. be defeated, ήσσασθαι.
Courage, to have, θαρρεῖν.	Defenceless, ἀφύλακτος, (of town) ἀφράκτος, ἔρημος τῶν ἀμνουμέρων, (of women) ἀσθενής.
— to give, ἀναθαρσύνειν, ἐπι- θαρσύνειν.	Defend, ἀμύνειν, βοηθεῖν.
— see also Heart, Bold, Dispirited.	Delay (intr.), μένειν, μέλλειν, ἀναβάλλεσθαι.
Cousin, ἀνεψιός.	Deliberation, see Counsel.
Cover, στέγειν.	Delicate, make, διαθρύπτειν.
Cowardly, δειλός, κακός.	Delight, τέρψις.
Crane up, ἀνέλκειν, ὑνέειν.	Deliver, ἀλειθεροῦν, λύειν.
Credible, ἀξιόπιστος.	Delude, ἔξαπατάν, φενακίζειν.
Cretan, Κρήτης.	Democracy, ὁ δῆμος.
Cross, σταυρός.	Descend, καταβαίνειν.
Crowd, ὅχλος.	Desert (of soldier), αὐτομολεῖν.
Crowded, to be, συνειλεῖσθαι, (adj) ἀθρόος, συχνός.	λιποστρατία, αὐτόμολος, ἀφίεσθαι, προλείπει- τειν, προδιδύναι.
— population, πολυναθωποία, ὅχλος.	Deserving, ὄξιος.
Crown, στέφανος.	Design, ἐπιβουλεύειν, ἐπιβουλή.
— see Perfect.	Desire, ἐπιθυμεῖν (gen.), θέλειν.
Cruel, ὄμοις.	Desirable, say 'It would be a great gain.'
Cry aloud, φθέγγεσθαι.	Desolate, see Devastate.
Culpable, ὥνταιτος.	Despair, ἀθυμεῖν, ἀθυμά.
Cure, λασθαι, θεραπεύειν.	Despise, ὀλιγωρεῖν, ὀλιγώρως ἔχειν, καταφρονεῖν.
Custom, ἡθος, νόμος, τὰ θε- μα.	Despondent, see Despair.
Custom, to have as, νομίζειν.	
Cut to pieces, διαφέρειν, ἀναι- ρεῖν.	
Cyzicus, οἱ, Κυζικηνός (adj.).	

Destroy, **ἀπολλύναι**, ἀναρεῖν,
καθαιρεῖν.

διαχρήσθαι, καταλύειν.
(utterly, πανώλεθρος, πανω-
λεθρία, ἄρδην.
(destructive, adj.), ὀλέθριος.

Determine, *use* δοκεῖν.

Devastate, πορθεῖν, κείρειν,
τέμνειν.

Devise, τεχνάζειν, μηχανᾶσθαι.
Die, ἀποθησκειν.

Diet (meeting), σύνοδος.

Differ, διαφέρειν. See Divide.

Difficulty (with), μόγις, μόλις,
πολλῷ πόνῳ, (pl.) πόνοι.

Dig, ὀρύσσειν.

Digression, ἐκβολὴ λόγου
(Thuc.).

Diligence, ἀκρίβεια, ἐπιμέλεια,
σπουδὴ.

Dine, δειπνεῖν, δεῖπνον (subst.).

Diplomatic negotiations, to
carry on, πρεσβεύεσθαι.

Disadvantageous, ἀνεπιτήδειος,
ἀναφελής.

Disappear, ἀφανισθῆναι (fr.
ἀφανίζειν).

Disaster, συμφορά.

Discharge (pay off), ἀπομίσ-
θος ποιεῖν, (disband) δια-
σκεδανύναι.

λύειν, ἀπαλλάσσειν.

Discipline, see Training, good
Order.

Discomfort, πολλὰ (δεινὰ) πάσ-
χειν, λυπηρόν, δύσκολόν τι
πάσχειν.

Discover, see Ascertain.

Dishonour, αἰσχύνη, ὄνειδος,
κηρύξ (Xen., Dem.).

adj.) αἰσχρός, ἀνάξιος.

Dislike, see Aversion.

Dislodge, ἐξωθεῖν.

Dismayed, to be, ἐκπλαγῆναι
(fr. ἐκπλήσσειν), ἀθυμεῖν.

Dismiss, ἀφίεινai.

Disobey = not obey : or ἀπει-
θεῖν, (adj.) ἀπειθῆς.

Dispersed, they, διασκεδασθέν-
τες κατὰ (or ἀνά) πόλεις
ἐκαστοι ἐτράποντο (or ἀπά-
χοντο).

Dispirited, to be, ἀθυμεῖν.

Dispose, (ἐκ)τιθέναι.

Dissemble, εἴρωνεύεσθαι (Plat.,
Demi.).

Distance, to a, πρόσω, πόρρω,
ἐπὶ μακρόν, ἐπὶ πολὺ.

— at or from, ἀπὸ μακροῦ, διὰ
πολλοῦ.

Distant, ἀπέχειν, (adj.)
μακρός.

Distinctly, λίαν, κάρτα.

Distinguish, διαγνῶναι, δια-
κρίνειν.

Distinguished, ἐπιφανῆς, ἐπί-
σημος.

Distract, ἐτέρωθι καθέλκειν.
(pass.) μερίζεσθαι.

Distress, to be in, πονεῖν,
ταλαιπωρεύεσθαι, συμφορᾶ-
ἔχεσθαι.

Distribute, διανέμειν.

Ditch, ἡ τάφρος.

Divert, ἀπο-, παρατρέπειν.
(of water), ἀποχετεύειν.

— see Distract.

Divide, σχίζειν, διανέμειν.
(Metaph.) αἱ γνῶμαι σχίζον-
ται (Hdt.), στασιάζειν,
διεστάραι.

Dodge, ὑπειθύναι (Hdt.), στρο-
φᾶς στρέφεσθαι.

Dog, κύων.

Dog's flesh, τὰ κύνεια (Ari-
stoph.).

Door, θύρα.

Double, see Run.

(pass round), κάμπτειν, ὑπερ-
βάλλειν.

(twice as much), διπλάσιος,
διπλοῦς.

Double(not straightforward), διπλοῦς.	Elephant, ἐλέφας.
Doubt, ἀμφιγνοεῖν, ἔνδαιάξειν.	Embark, ἐμβαίνειν εἰς.
Doubtless, <i>see</i> Particles, Appendix II.	— cause to, ἐμβιβάζειν.
Drag, ἔλκειν.	Embroidered, ποικιλος.
— up, ἀνασπᾶν.	— carpets, στάβατά.
Draw up, συν-, παρα-τάσσειν.	Eminent, ἐπίσημος, διαπρεπής, ἐπιφανής, προέχειν.
— on self. <i>See</i> Bring.	Emperor, βασιλεὺς.
Dream, ὄναρ, ἐνύπνιον.	Empire, ὑρχή.
Dress, ἀμφέλινοθαι, ἐνδύεσθαι.	Enact, ψηφίζεσθαι.
— <i>see</i> Garment.	Encamp, στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, αὐλίζεσθαι.
Drive, ἄγειν, ἐλαύνειν.	Encourage, ἀνα-, ἐπι-, παρα-
Droop, <i>see</i> Dispirited.	θαρσύειν.
Drugs, τὰ φάρμακα	End, at, ἐπ' ἄκρῳ, τέλος.
Due honour, with, ἀξίως, ὡς πρέπει.	End = die, τελευτᾶν, τελευτὴν ἔχειν.
Duke, ὑπαρχος, τύραννος.	Endeavour, πειρᾶσθαι.
Dull, ἀμβλὸς τὴν ψυχήν.	Endure patiently, καρτερεῦν,
Duty, <i>use</i> χρῆν or δεῖν.	ἀν εὔχμενος φέρειν.
Dyke, χῶμα, (ἡ) τάφρος.	Enemy, πολέμος, ἔχθρος.
Each one, ἕκαστος.	Energy (adj.), πρόθυμος.
— body, ἕκαστοι.	Enervate, <i>see</i> Delicate.
Eagle, ἀετός.	Engage, συμμαγνύναι, συναγαγ-
Earn = get for self, λαμβάν-	ῖσθαι (<i>see</i> Battle).
εσθαι, φέρεσθαι, ἐύρισκ-	Engrave, ἐγγράφειν.
εσθαι.	Enjoin, <i>see</i> Order.
Earnest, πρόθυμος, σπουδαῖος.	Enjoy, ἔδεσθαι ἐπι: (food, &c.),
Earth, γῆ.	ἐνωχεῖν (Plat., Σεν.):
Ease, ῥάστρων (Plat.), ῥάθυμία.	(have benefit of), ἀπολαύ-
Easy, ἁδύος.	ειν (with gen.): (use)
Eat, ἰσθίειν.	χρῆσθαι (with dat.).
Edge, <i>use</i> ἔσχατος, ἄκρος.	Enlarge (borders), <i>see</i> Extend.
Effect, <i>use</i> ἀποβαθεῖν = result.	Eunuity, τὸ ἔχθος, νεῖκος.
— = works, τὰ ἔργα.	Enormously, εἰς ὑπερβολήν.
Effeminate, to be, ἐντρυφῆσαι.	Enrich, πλαντίζειν.
Egypt, ἡ Αἴγυπτος.	Ensuing, δ, ἡ, τὸ, πετέ-
Either party—the other, ἔτε-	πειτα.
ροι—ἕτεροι.	Entangle, περιπλέκειν, ἐμπα-
Elaborate, ἐκπονεῖν.	λάσσεσθαι.
Elated, to be, ἐπαρθῆναι (from	Entrust, <i>see</i> Trust.
ἐπαίρειν).	Environs, <i>see</i> Surround.
Elbow, ὠλένη.	Envoy, πρεσβευτής, (pl.) πρέσ-
Elder, πρεσβύτερος, γεραιτερος.	βεῖς.
	Equal, ἴσος.
	Erase, ἐξαλείφειν.

Escape, <i>αποφεύγειν</i> .	Face, <i>ἐναντιοῦσθαι</i> (with dat.).
— observation, <i>λανθάνειν</i> .	Fail, <i>ἀμαρτάνειν</i> , <i>οὐ προχωρεῖν</i> ,
Especielly, <i>μάλιστα</i> , <i>ἄλλως τε καὶ</i> .	<i>σφαλῆναι</i> . (or 'Not').
Establish, <i>καθιστάναι</i> . <i>καταστῆσαι</i> .	(fall short), <i>ἔλλείπειν</i> .
Established, <i>to be, καθεστάναι</i> ,	Failing fault), <i>ἀμαρτία</i> .
<i>ἔμπεδος γενέσθαι</i> , <i>μέσοῦσθαι</i>	Faith, <i>πίστις</i> , <i>πιστότης</i> .
(= to be rooted).	(adj.) <i>εὖπιστος</i> , <i>πιστός</i> , <i>πίστος</i> .
Estate, <i>τὰ</i> with gen. of person:	(verb) <i>πιστεύειν</i> .
<i>τὰ χρήματα, οὐσία</i> .	Fall upon, <i>ἐμπίπτειν</i> , <i>ἐπιπίπτειν</i> .
Evidently, <i>use δῆλος</i> .	Family of Peisistratus, <i>οἱ Πεισιστρατίδαι</i> .
Example, <i>παράδειγμα</i> .	Famine, <i>λιμός</i> .
Exasperate, <i>παροξύνειν</i> <i>ἔτι μᾶλλον</i> .	Famous, <i>ἐπίσημος</i> , <i>ὄνομαστός</i> , <i>λαμπρός</i> .
Exceed, <i>ὑπερβάλλειν</i> .	Far, <i>see</i> Distant.
Excellent, <i>see</i> Eminent.	Fare, (well) <i>εὖ πράσσειν</i> .
Except, <i>πλήν</i> ? (use partic. of δὲν, for numbers).	(ill) <i>κακῶς πράσσειν</i> .
Exclaim, <i>φθέγγεσθαι</i> .	Fat, <i>πίων</i> , <i>παχύς</i> .
Exercise, take, <i>γυμνάζεσθαι</i> .	Fate, <i>see</i> Fortune.
<i>ἀσκεῖν</i> , <i>ἀσκησις</i> (subst.), <i>παιδεύειν</i> .	Father, <i>πατήρ</i> .
Exhausted, <i>ἀπειπάν</i> , <i>ἀπειρηκώς</i> .	Fatigues, <i>see</i> Labour.
Exhibit, <i>φανεροῦν</i> .	Favour, desire = Ask for something.
Exhort, <i>παρακελεύειν</i> , <i>παρανεῖν</i> , <i>προκαλείσθαι</i> .	Fear, <i>δεδουκέναι</i> , <i>φοβεῖσθαι</i> , <i>δεῖμα</i> , <i>φύβος</i> , <i>δέος</i> .
Expect, <i>προσδοκᾶν</i> , <i>προσδέχεσθαι</i> , <i>άξιον</i> .	Fearfully, <i>δευῶς</i> , <i>φοβερῶς</i> .
Expedition, <i>στρατεύειν</i> , <i>στρατιά</i> .	Feat, <i>ἔργον</i> .
Expeditionary forces, <i>οἱ στρατεύμενοι</i> .	Feathers, <i>τὰ πτερά</i> .
Expel, <i>ἐξανιστάναι</i> , <i>ἐκβάλλειν</i> , (pass.) <i>ἐκπίπτειν</i> , <i>φεύγειν</i> .	Feelings, <i>φρήν</i> , <i>θυμός</i> .
Expense, be at, <i>δαπανᾶν</i> <i>ἐσ</i> , <i>δαπάνην</i> <i>διαλύειν</i> (Hdt.).	Fellow-countryman, <i>συμπολίτης</i> .
Exploits, <i>ἔργα μεγάλα</i> .	Fence, <i>φραγμός</i> , <i>αίμασιά</i> .
Extend borders, <i>γῆν ἄλλην προστάσθαι τῇ ἑαυτοῦ</i> .	(verb) <i>φράσσειν</i> .
Extraordinary, <i>ἐξαίσιος</i> , <i>θαυμαστὸς θεός</i> .	Feud, <i>έχθρ</i> <i>ἀγνώσμα</i> , <i>ἔρις</i> , <i>νεῖκος</i> .
Extravagant (absurd), <i>ἄτοπος</i> .	Fever, <i>πυρετός</i> .
Extremities, <i>see</i> Edge.	Fiercely, <i>ἄνδρεις</i> , <i>προθύμως</i> , <i>ἀγριώς</i> , <i>δεινῶς</i> .
	Fight, <i>μάχεσθαι</i> . See Battle.
	Figure, <i>ἡ εἰκών</i> .
	Fill up, <i>ἀναπληροῦν</i> .
	Find (come upon), <i>καταλαμβάνειν</i> , <i>περιτυγχάνειν</i> . See Perceive.

Fine, καλός.	<i>viv</i> ἔαντὸν (<i>τῇ Στυραννίδι</i>)
Finger, δάκτυλος.	in Hdt., <i>κρατύεσθαι</i> .
Fire, πῦρ.	Fortune, τύχη, or <i>ισετοιούτῳ</i>
(under fire), βαλλόμενοι.	μόρῳ διαχρῆσθαι (of death,
(set fire to), ἐξάπτειν, ἐμπρῆ-	&c. in Hdt.)
σαι (from ἐμπίρημι).	Forwardness (zeal), <i>προθυμία</i> .
Fish, ἀλιεύειν.	Founded, <i>το ἦε, οἰκεῖοθαί</i> .
(little fish), <i>ἰχθύδιον</i> .	Freedom, ἐλευθερία.
Fisherman, ἀλιεύς.	(adj.) ἐλεύθερος, αὐτόνομος.
Fit out, στέλλειν.	French, οἱ Φράγγοι (Agathias).
Fix, see Establish, Root.	Friend, φίλος.
Flagitious, πονηρός.	Friendship, discuss terms of,
Flee, φεύγειν, (take refuge)	<i>περὶ φιλίας συγγρίγνεσθαι</i> .
καταφεύγειν εἰς.	Fruitful, καρπῶν εὐτοπώτατος,
Fleet, see Ships, or τὸ ναυτι-	πολύκαρπος (Plat.).
κόν.	Full, πλήρης.
Flesh, σάρξ, (meat) τὰ κρέα.	Funds, τὰ χρήματα.
Fling, βάλλειν.	Furious, βίαιος, θυμωθείς.
— self, -πίττειν.	Furlong, στάδιον.
— away, ἀποβάλλειν.	Furnish, εὐπορεῖν, παρέχειν,
Flourish, ἀκμάζειν, ἀνθεῖν.	παρέχεσθαι, παρασκευάζειν.
Fly out, ἐκπέτεσθαι.	Furniture, τὰ ἔπιπλα.
Follow, see Pursue, Accom-	Further, τὸ ἔπειτα.
pany.	(verb) προάγειν. See Pro-
Following (next), ἔχόμενος,	motivate.
ἐπών. See After.	Future, τὸ μέλλον, τὸ λοιπόν,
Foolish, ἀσύνετος, ἡλίθιος, εὐή-	λοιπός.
θης.	
Foot, πούς.	Gain, τὸ κέρδος.
Forbid, οὐκ ἔαν, κελεύειν μή :	Gallant, see Brave.
ἀπειπεῖν.	Galley, τριήρης, πεντηκόντορος.
Force (away), καθαιρεῖν : (in	Garment, ἑσθῆς, (ἱμάτιον, χι-
or a way through) βιά-	τάν), σκευή.
ζεσθαι.	Garrison, φρουρά, οἱ ἔνδον.
Forces, δύναμις. See Soldiers.	Gate, πύλη, (of town) πύλαι.
Ford, διαβαίνειν.	Gather together = Join Bat-
Foreign, ἔνοικός or τὰ ἔξω.	tle.
Form, εἶδος.	Gentle, ἥπιος, ἥμερος, πρᾶος.
Formerly, ἐν τῷ πρίν (χρόνῳ),	Gift, δῶρον.
πρύτερον.	Girdle, ὕψη,
(long ago), πάλαι.	(of Aphrodite), κεστός.
Formidable = Vigorous.	Give way to, (gratify) χαρί-
Fortifications, τὰ περιτειχίσ-	ζεσθαι, (yield) εἴκειν.
ματα. See Walls.	— up, ἀφίεσθαι, προίεσθαι, ἀπο-
Fortify, τειχίζειν.	θιδναι.
— self (=strengthen), κρατύ-	Glad, χαίρειν, ἡδεσθαι.

Glen, νάπη.	Guard (body-guard of Peisistratus), κορυνηφόροι.
Glorious, λαμπρός, ἔνδοξος.	(verb) φυλάσσειν.
Glory (reputation), ὄντα, ἀξέωμα.	— mount (trans.), φύλακας ἐφιστάναι, (intrans.) φύλακας φυλάσσειν.
Gnaw, (perī) τρώγειν.	(to be on guard against). εὐλαβεῖσθαι.
Go away, ἀπέναντι, ἀπελθεῖν,	Guardian, ἐπίτροπος, or verb
ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι.	ἐπιτροπεύειν.
— out, ἔξελθεῖν.	Guest, ἔνος.
— about, περιέναι, φοιτᾶν.	(at meal), οἱ παρόντες, οἱ συνδεινοῦντες.
God, Θεός.	Gulf, κόλπος.
Gold, χρυσός, (adj.) χρυσοῦς.	Gymnastics, ἡ γυμναστική.
— dust, (χρυσοῦ) ψῆγμα.	Habit, ἥθος, ἕξις.
Good, do, ὠφελεῖν, χρηστά προσποιεῖν.	Hand, χείρ, (with open hand)
— make, βεβαιοῦν.	ἀφειδῶς.
Goods (wares), τὰ φορτία.	(lay hand on), ἐπιλαμβάνεισθα (with gen.).
Goodwill, εὔνοια, adj) εὔνους.	(in hands of), ἔν.
Governor, ὑπαρχος.	Happen, τυγχάνειν, συμβαίνειν.
(foreign', ἀρμοστής.	Happiness, εὐδαιμονία, (verb) εὐδαμονεῖν.
Government, οἱ ἐν τέλει, (system of) πολιτεία.	Harbour, λιμήν.
Or use διοικεῖν.	Hardships, αἱ συμφοραί, οἱ μόχθοι.
Graces, αἱ Χάρτες.	Harm, βλάπτειν.
Gradually, κατ' δίλιγον, κατὰ μικρὸν, κατὰ βραχύ.	Harmony, συμπνεῦν, δμονοεῖν, δύμνοια.
Grandeur, see Aggrandize.	Harvest, ἅμητος (Hdt.).
Grappling-irons, χεῖρες σιδηραῖ.	Hatred, μισεῖν, μῖσος, -στυγεῖν.
Grave, σπουδαῖος.	Head, κεφαλὴ.
Grease, ἀλέιφειν.	Hear, ἀκούειν.
Greatly, σφόδρα, κάρτα.	(without a hearing), say ‘not having received them to words :’ or ‘not obtaining speech.’
Greece, Ἑλλás.	Heart, take, ἐπιθαρσύνεσθαι,
Greek, Ἑλλην.	θαρρεῖν. See Dispirited.
(adj.) Ἑλληνικός.	Heat, θάλπος, (adj.) θερμός.
Grief, λύπη, τὸ ἀλγος.	Heavy, see Dull.
Groan aloud, ἀναστενάζειν.	Heed, νοῦν προσέχειν, ἀκροάθαι.
Ground, stand, ἵπομένειν.	(take heed) εὐλαβεῖσθαι.
— on, χαραῖ.	I
— to, ἐς γῆν.	
Grow, βλαστάνειν, αὐξάνεσθαι :	
(nip in bud), καταλαβεῖν	
αὐτοῦ αὐξανομένην τὴν δύναμιν (Hdt.).	
— in, ἐγγίγνεσθαι.	
Guard, φύλαξ, (body) δορυφόροι.	

Heights, τὰ ὕψα.	Immortality, ἀθανατία.
Help, βοηθεῖν, τιμωρεῖν, ἐπικουρεῖν (with dat.).	(adj.) ἀθάνατος.
(subst.) βοηθεία, τιμωρία, ἐπικουρία.	Impetuous, βίαιος, σφεδρός.
Herald, κῆρυξ.	Important, ἀξιώλογος, πολλοῦ
Hide, δέρμα.	ἀξιος, μέγιστος, ἀξιόχρεως.
High, ὑψηλός.	(to deem), περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖ-
Hill, λόφος.	σθαι, πρεσβύτατον κρίνειν.
History, συγγραφή, (facts : e.g. history of Athens)	Importations, υσε ἐκ τῶν ἔξω
τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.	εἰσάγειν, or νόμιμα ξενικὰ
(writing of history), συγ-	προσίεσθαι.
γράφειν.	Incomparable, θαυμαστός,
Hitherto, μέχρι τοῦτο.	διαπρεπής, ἐπιφανέστατος.
Hold, ἔχειν.	Instant, ἀστάθμητος.
(lay hold of), ἔχεσθαι (with gen.).	Increase, (trans.) αὐξάνειν,
(up), ἀνατένειν.	(intrans.) ἐπιδόδιναι.
(out), προτένειν.	Incredible, οὐ πιστός.
Holiday (feast day), ἑορτή.	Independent, αὐτόνομος.
Home, at, ὅτεο.	Indignation, θῦμος, ὀργή, θυ-
Honour, τιμή, δόνομα, δόξα.	μοῦσθαι, ὀργίζεσθαι.
Hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζειν.	Inevitable, υσε relative clause
Hopeful, εὔελπις.	with μέλλειν (to be sure):
Horse, ἵππος. See Cavalry.	or ἀναγκαῖος.
Host (=crowd), ὅχλος, πλῆ-	Infatuated, παράφρων.
θος.	Infinite = Considerable, very
Hostage, δύμηρος.	Great.
Hot, θερμός.	Inform, μηνύειν, διδάσκειν.
House, ὅτεο, οἰκία.	(pass.) πυνθάνεσθαι.
How many? πόσοι;	Inhabitants, οἱ οἰκήτορες, οἱ
Hue, χρῶμα.	ἐπιχώριοι, οἱ ἐνοικουόντες.
Hungry, to be, πεινᾶν.	Injure, ἀδύνατεῖν, βλάπτειν.
Husband, ἄνηρ.	Inner, ἐσωτέρω.
Ignorant, ἀμαθῆς.	Inquiry (examination), ἐξέ-
Ill, νοσεῖν, (adj.) κακός.	τασίς, or verb ἐξετάζειν.
Image, εἰκών, ἄγαλμα.	Inroad, see Invasion.
Imitate, μιμεῖσθαι.	Inscription, ἐπίγραμμα.
Imitative, μιμητικός.	Insolent, ὑπερήφανος, ὑβριστι-
Immediately, αὐτίκα, εὐθύς,	κός.
παραχρῆμα.	Inspect, εἰσορᾶν εἰς.
Immoderately, εἰς ὑπερβολήν.	Inspire, ἐμποιεῖν.
Or comp. adj. with τοῦ δέοντος.	Institutions, τὰ νόμιμα, τὰ
	καθεστῶτα.
	Instrument, μηχανή.
	Insult, ἐφυβρίζειν, (outrage-
	ously) αἰκίζεσθαι.
	Intend, ἐν τῷ ᔁχειν. See Pur-
	pose.

Interest, consistent with, σύμφορος.	Labour, οἱ πόνοι, (verb) πονεῖν.
Intolerable, οὐκ ἀνασχέτος.	Lack, σπάνις βίου or χρημάτων.
Introduce, εἰσάγειν.	Lame, χωλός.
Invasion, εἰσβάλλειν, εἰσβολῆ, ἐμβολή.	Lamentation, οἰμωγή.
Invite, καλεῖν, μεταπέμπεσθαι.	Land (verb), ἐκβαίνειν. (by land), κατὰ γῆν. (land-battle), πεζομαχία.
Irrksome, feel, μᾶλις ἀέχεσθαι, δυσχερώς or χαλεπώς φέρειν.	Large, πολύς, μέγας.
Irrational, ἄλογος, ἀλόγιστος.	Lust (adj.), ὕστατος.
Irrecoverable, ἀνήκεστος. See Utterly.	Last, at, τέλος, τελευτῶς (partic.).
(to be irretrievably ruined), τοῖς ὅλοις σφαλῆναι, ἡττάσθαι.	Lately, ἔναγχος, ἔρτι, νεωστὶ.
Irritate, see Angry.	Latin, in, Ρωμαῖστι.
Island, ἡ νῆσος.	Launch, καθέλκειν.
Isthmus, ισθμός.	Law, νόμος.
Jailer, εἰρκτοφύλαξ (Xen.).	Lay aside, ἀφίέναι, ἀφίεσθαι, ἀποτίθεσθαι.
Jealousy, φθύνος, (ἐπί) φθονεῖν, (adj.) ἐπιθυμος.	Lay out to view, ἐκπιθέναι.
Join, παραγίνεσθαι.	Lazy, βλακειός, ἥδυνως, βλάξ.
— together, συνάπτειν, συγνῦναι.	Lead, ἡγεῖσθαι, πρωτεύειν, ἡγεμονεύειν, ἀγενος.
Journey, ἡ δόδος.	Leader, ἡγεμών.
Judge (conjecture), εἰκάζειν, (so to judge) ἀς εἰκάσαι.	(in politics), προστάτης.
(of games, &c., βραβεύειν, (legal) δικαστής.	Leap, ἀναπηδᾶν.
Just, δίκαιος, ἐπεικῆς.	(to be kindled, moved), ἐξάπτεσθαι, παρεξίνεσθαι.
— measure, συμμετρία, τὸ σύμμετρον.	Learn, μανθάνειν.
Justice, δίκη, ἐπιείκεια.	(by inquiry), πυθέσθαι.
Keep off (cold), στέγειν (or middle).	Leave behind, καταλείπειν. See Go away.
Keep, see Hold.	Left, εὐάρνυμος.
Kill, ἀποκτείνειν, (pass.) ἀποθνήσκειν.	Legend, μύθος.
Kind, φίλος, εὔρους.	Legionary, ὁπλίτης.
Knight, ἵππεύς.	Leisure, at, σχολῆ. (adj.) σχολαῖος.
Know, εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι.	Let (permit), ἔاف. See Allow.
Knowledge, σοφία, ἐπιστήμη.	Letter, ἐπιστολή.
	Letters, γράμματα.
	Licentious, see Unrestrained. (morally), ἀσελγής, ἀκόλαστος.
	Lie, κεῖσθαι, 'lie off' ὑρμεῖν πρός.
	— in ambush, ἐνέδρεύειν.
	Lieutenant, ὑπαρχος, ὑποστράτηγος.

Life, <i>βίος, βιότος.</i>	Market-place, <i>ἀγορά.</i>
Lift, <i>αἴρειν, ἐπάρειν.</i>	Marshal, <i>στρατηγεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι.</i>
Light, (adj.) <i>κοῦφος, ἔλαφρός.</i>	draw up, <i>ἐπιτάσσειν.</i>
Like, <i>ὅμοιουσθαι, ἕουέναι, ἔου-</i>	Martial, <i>see Warlike.</i>
<i>κὸς εἶναι, παραπλήσιος, ὁς.</i>	Massacre, <i>see Destroy.</i>
Likely, to be, <i>μέλλειν.</i>	Master, <i>δεσπότης, κύριος.</i>
Listen, <i>ἀκούειν, ἀκροᾶσθαι.</i>	— to be, <i>ἐπικρατεῖν.</i>
Live, <i>ζῆν, (dwell) οἰκεῖν.</i>	Match-box, <i>τὰ πυρέα (Plato).</i>
Liveliness, <i>βιότος, (working</i>	Matter, <i>πρᾶγμα.</i>
<i>for) ἔργασία.</i>	Means, <i>πόρος, μηχανή.</i>
Load, <i>φορτίον, ἄχθος.</i>	Meanwhile, <i>μεταξύ.</i>
Lofty, <i>ὑψηλός.</i>	Measure, <i>μέτρον.</i>
Long, <i>μακρός.</i>	(verb) <i>λογίζεσθαι, (εἰκάζειν),</i>
— since, <i>ἐκ μακροῦ or πολλοῦ</i>	<i>μετρεῖν.</i>
<i>(χρόνου), πάλαι.</i>	Mechanician, <i>μηχανοποιός.</i>
(so long ago that', <i>ἐκ τοσού-</i>	Mediator, <i>διαιτητής, καταρτισ-</i>
<i>του . . . ώστε.</i>	<i>τήρη, or use διαιρέν δια-</i>
Look, <i>βλέπειν.</i>	<i>φοράς.</i>
— on quietly, <i>περιερᾶν (with</i>	Mediterranean, <i>ἡ ἑω θάλασ-</i>
<i>partic.).</i>	<i>σα, ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς θάλασσα.</i>
— in the face, <i>ἀντιβλέπειν,</i>	Meet (with', <i>καταλαμβάνειν,</i>
<i>ἀντία ὅρᾶν.</i>	<i>περι-, ἐν-τυγχάνειν.</i>
See Consider.	(oppose), <i>ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀντι-</i>
Loose, <i>ἀνειμένος, χαλαρός.</i>	<i>στῆναι. See Come toge-</i>
Lose, <i>ἀπολλύναι, ἀποβάλλειν.</i>	<i>ther.</i>
Loveable, <i>ἔρασμος.</i>	Mention, <i>μνημονεύειν.</i>
Lover (=the beloved one), <i>ὁ</i>	Mercenaries, <i>οἱ μισθωτοί, τὰ</i>
<i>ἔρωμενος.</i>	<i>ζενία.</i>
Loyal, <i>πιστός, ἀληθινός.</i>	Mere, <i>οὐδὲν ἄλλο η.</i>
Luxurious, <i>μαλακός, χλιδανός.</i>	Merely, <i>μόνον.</i>
Magnificence, <i>μεγαλοπρέπεια.</i>	Midday, <i>μεσημβρία.</i>
Main army, <i>ἡ στρατιά, τὰ</i>	Midnight, at, <i>περὶ μέσας νύκ-</i>
<i>στρατόπεδον.</i>	<i>τας.</i>
Maintain, <i>ἔχειν.</i>	Mile, <i>ὄκτω στάδια.</i>
(an army', <i>τρέψειν.</i>	Military, <i>στρατιωτικός, or 'for</i>
(argue), <i>ἀμφισβήτεῖν.</i>	<i>the soldiers.'</i>
Make for, <i>ὅρμαν ἐπί.</i>	Mind, <i>φόνη, νοῦς, ψυχή. See</i>
Male, <i>άρρην.</i>	<i>Heed.</i>
Man, to, (ship) <i>πληροῦν.</i>	Ministers, <i>οἱ ἐν τέλει, οἱ προ-</i>
Manage, <i>διαπράσσεσθαι.</i>	<i>εστῶτες.</i>
(estate), <i>διοικεῖν.</i>	Miracle, <i>θαύμα.</i>
Manners, <i>ἡθη, τρόποι.</i>	Misanthropic, <i>μισάνθρωπος.</i>
March, <i>στρατεύεσθαι, ἐλαύνειν,</i>	Misery, <i>κακοδαιμονία, ταλαι-</i>
<i>πορεύεσθαι, βαδίζειν.</i>	<i>πωρία.</i>
— round, <i>ἡ περίοδος.</i>	Misfortune, <i>κακόν, συμφορά.</i>
	Miss, <i>ἀμαρτάνειν, σφαλῆναι.</i>

Models, <i>ποιεῖν</i> to use as, <i>μιμήσεως</i> ē̄nēka.	Neighbours, <i>οἱ πλησίον</i> , <i>οἱ ἔχόμενοι</i> .
Moderate, <i>μετριάζειν</i> .	Neither side, <i>οὐδέτεροι</i> , <i>μηδέτεροι</i> .
Moment, in a, <i>ἐν δλίγῳ χρόνῳ</i> .	Net, <i>σαγίνη</i> (Lucian).
— every, <i>ἅει</i> .	Neutral, to be, <i>οὐδετέροις προστίθεσθαι</i> (Dem.).
— not for a, <i>οὐδαμῶς</i> , (for a) <i>δλίγον τι</i> .	Nevertheless, <i>οὐμως</i> .
Money, <i>χρήματα</i> , <i>ἀργύριον</i> .	New, <i>καινός</i> , <i>νέος</i> .
Month, <i>μήν</i> .	Next, <i>ἡμέρα</i> , (next day) <i>ἡσπεραία</i> .
Moored, to be, <i>ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν</i> ὥμιζεσθαι.	Night, <i>νύξ</i> .
Moral, <i>ἠθικός</i> .	Nobles, <i>εὐπατρίδαι</i> , <i>εὐγενεῖς</i> .
Morning, <i>ἔως</i> . (good morning), <i>χαίρειν</i> .	Nobly, <i>εὖ</i> , <i>καλῶς</i> .
Mount, <i>ἀναβαίνειν</i> .	Nomads, <i>νομάδες</i> .
Mountain, <i>τὸ ὄρος</i> .	Noon, <i>μεσημβρία</i> , (later) <i>δείλη</i> .
Mourn, <i>πενθεῖν</i> .	Noose, <i>βροχός</i> .
Mouth, <i>στόμα</i> .	North, to the, <i>πρὸς βορέαν</i> .
Moveables, <i>τὰ ἔπιπλα</i> .	Notice, <i>τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν</i> .
Murder, see Kill.	Notion, have, see Intend.
Murderous, <i>θανάσιμος</i> .	Nourishment, <i>τροφή</i> .
Music, <i>ἡ μουσική</i> .	Nowhere, <i>οὐδαμῶς</i> .
Mutiny, <i>ἐπανάστασις</i> , <i>στάσις</i> . (verbs) <i>ἐπαναστῆναι</i> , <i>στασιάζειν</i> .	(from), <i>οὐδαμώθεν</i> .
Name, <i>ὄνομα</i> , (reputation, &c., <i>δόξα</i>).	Oarsman, <i>ἱρέτης</i> .
Name after, to, <i>ἐπονομάζειν</i> <i>ἐπί</i> .	Obed, <i>πειθεῖσθαι</i> (with dat.).
Named, to be, <i>ἐπικληθῆναι</i> .	Object, use <i>ζητεῖν</i> .
Narrative, <i>λόγοι</i> .	Obliged, to be (grateful), <i>χάριν εἰδέναι</i> . (compelled), <i>use δεῖν</i> .
Narrow, <i>στενός</i> .	Obol, <i>ὅβυλός</i> .
Nation, <i>ἔθνος</i> .	Observe, <i>σκοπεῖσθαι</i> , <i>αἰσθάνεσθαι</i> , <i>διατηρεῖν</i> , <i>ἐννοεῖν</i> .
Native city, <i>πατρίς</i> .	Obtain, <i>λαμβάνειν</i> , <i>τυγχάνειν</i> .
Natives, <i>οἱ ἐπιχώριοι</i> .	Occupy, <i>καταλαμβάνειν</i> .
Natural, <i>φυσικός</i> .	Offence, take, <i>δυσχεραίνειν</i> .
Nature, <i>φύσις</i> , <i>γένος</i> . (Nature of field of battle ; say 'The battle being in such a place.')	Offer, <i>διδόναι</i> , (to God) <i>ἀνατίθεναι</i> .
Nearest, the, <i>οἱ ἐγγυτάτω</i> .	δῶρον, <i>ἀνάθημα</i> .
Neglect, <i>παραλείπειν</i> , <i>παρένειν</i> , <i>ἀμελεῖν</i> (with gen.), or simply 'not.'	Officers, <i>λοχαγοί</i> .
Negotiations, see Diplomatic.	Often, <i>πολλάκις</i> .
	Old, <i>γέρων</i> . — age, <i>γῆρας</i> . (of old), <i>πάλαι</i> .
	Oligarchs, <i>οἱ δλίγοι</i> .

Olympic games, τὰ Ὀλύμπια.	Pain, ἀλγος φέρειν, ἀλγύνεσθαι, ἀλγεῖν.
Omen, οἰωνός.	Painful, ἀλγεινός.
Once = Formerly.	Pains, take, σπουδὴν παλλῆν ποιεῖσθαι.
Open, ἀνοιγόνται, (letter) λύειν. See Begin.	Palace (of magistrate), ἀρχεῖον.
— sea, πέλαγος.	Paper (document), γραφή, σύγγραμμα, συγγραφῆ.
Opinion, γνώμη.	Parenthesis, παρέκβασις.
Opportunity, find, καιροῦ λαβέσθαι, καιρῷ χρῆσθαι.	Parents, οἱ τοκεῖς, οἱ τεκόντες.
Oppose, ἐναντιώσθαι, ἀντιτείνειν, ἀντιστῆναι.	Parsimony, εὐτέλεια.
Opposite, ἐναντίος.	Part, διακριθῆναι.
Oppress, πέλειν, ταράσσειν, κακῶς πράσσειν.	— take (in war), συναγανίζεσθαι.
Oppressed, to be, πάσχειν, τετράσθαι (Hdt.).	— (in danger), συγκινδυνεύειν.
Oracle, (answer) χρησμός, (place) χρηστήριον.	— have, μετέχειν.
Ordain = Provide.	— (subst.) μέρος, (share) μετοχή.
Order, κελεύειν, ἐντέλλειν (Hdt.).	Partisans, οἱ συνωμόται, οἱ συμπράσσοντες, οἱ στασιῶται αὐτοῦ (Hdt.).
— set in, διατάσσειν.	Party, neither, οὐδέτεροι.
— see Manage.	μερίς, (party-spirit or division) στάσις.
— good, ἔτραφια, κόσμος. (in orderly fashion) ἔφεξῆς, (in disorder) οὐδὲνὶ κισμω.	Pass by, παρέιναι, παραλείπειν.
Other time, ἄλλοτε.	— away, ἀποίχεσθαι.
Otherwise, ἄλλως, διαφερόντως.	— of time (act.) διάγειν, (intrans.) διεξελθεῖν.
Outstretch, προτένειν, ἐκτείνειν.	Passage, ἔποδος, ἔξοδος, περίοδος, πάροδος.
Overhang, προέχειν εἰς.	(narrow), τὰ στενά, τὰ στενόπορα.
Overland, κατά γῆν.	Passions (affections of mind), τὰ πεθη, τὰ παθήματα.
Overt act, ἔργον.	Patient, καρτερῶν, καρτερῶν ἀνέχεσθαι, καθῆσθαι.
Overwhelm (of water), κατακλύζειν.	Patriotic, φιλόπολις.
Pacify, καταπραΐνειν, φίλους ποιεῖσθαι, πρὸς τὸ ἡπιώτερον καταστῆσαι, παραμυθεῖσθαι.	(national), πάτριος, πατρῷος.
Packet (letter), ἐπιστολή.	Pattern, παράδειγμα.
Packs, τὰ σκεύη.	Pause, ἀναπαύεσθαι.
Pack up, συσκευάζεσθαι.	Pay, τίνειν, ἀποδίδειν.
Pactyan (adj.), Πακτυϊκός.	— tribute, ὑποτελεῖν φόρον.
Page, ὁπάων (Hdt.), θεράπων.	Peace, εἰρήνη, ἡσυχία.
	(make) ποιεῖσθαι, (keep) ἄγειν.

Peer, παπτάνειν.	Pluck up, καθαιρεῖν, καταλύειν, καταπαύειν. See Uproot.
Penetrate, διέρχεσθαι.	Plunder, λέία, ἀρπαγή.
People, θῆμος, οἱ πολλοί.	λήξεσθαι, ἀρπάζειν.
Perceive, ἔννοειν, ἐγνωκέναι.	Poison, take, φάρμακον πίνειν.
Perfect, τελειοῦν, πλέον.	Political = of the city.
' (complete), ἐντελής.	Polity, πολιτεία.
Perhaps, τοιούς.	Pollute, μιάνειν.
Perish, ἀπόλλυσθαι.	Pollution, ἄγος.
Perjury, commit, ἐπιορκεῖν.	Poor, πένης.
Pernicious, ἀνεπιτήθεος.	Portion, to be one's, μετεῖναι.
Persian, (subst.) Πέρσης, (adj.) Περσικός.	Position, take up, στρατο- πεδεύεσθαι, διατάσσεσθαι.
Persuade, πείθειν.	Positive = Clear.
Pestilence, λοιμός.	Possession, get, ερατεῖν (with gen.), κεκτήσθαι.
Philosopher, φιλόσοφος, σο- φιστής.	Possess (as share), μετέχειν.
Philosophy, φιλοσοφία.	Post, τάξις..
Phoenicians, οἱ Φοινίκες.	Potter's art, ἡ κεραμεία (Plato).
Physic, τὰ φάρμακα.	Pour, χεῖν.
' (art of medicine), ἡ ιατρική, ἡ θεραπευτική.	Power, δύναμις, ἀρχή.
Physician, ιατρός.	Praise, ἐπανεῖν, (subst.) ἐπαι- νος.
Pick out, ἐκλέγειν.	Praiseworthy, ἐπαινετός.
Piece, μέρος.	Pray, εύχεσθαι. See Ask.
Pierce, πατάσσειν.	Prefer, βούλεσθαι (μᾶλλον).
Pikeman, δπλίτης.	Prepare, παρασκευάζειν.
Pillage, see Plunder.	Prescription, σύγγραμμα, (verb) προεπείν.
Pillar, στήλη, (of Hercules) Ἡράκλειαι στήλαι.	Present, to be, παρέιναι.
Pity, οἰκτος, οἰκτίρειν.	Preserve, σώζειν.
Place, τόπος, (verb) τιθέναι. (take person's place), ἀντι- καταστῆναι.	Press (of battle), ὅχλος. — hard, πέξειν.
Plague, λοιμός, ἡ νόσος.	Pretend, προσποεῖσθαι. See Profess.
Plain, πεδίον, (adj.) δῆλος.	Prevent, καλύνειν (with infin.).
Plan, ἐπιβουλεύειν, ἐπιβουλή, • ἐπίνοια, βουλή, γνώμη.	Previously, πρότερον.
Plank, σανίς.	Prey, see Plunder, Booty.
Play, παίζειν.	Pride, ὕβρις, ὥγκος.
Pleasantly, ἡδέως.	Priest, ἱερεύς.
Please, to, ἀρέσκειν.	Prince, βασιλεύς, ἀρχαν.
Pleased, to be, ἔνεσθαι, or use ἐπαινεῖν, to praise.	Principality, ἀρχή, βασιλεία.
Pledge (of good faith), δεξιά (χείρ), πίστις.	Prison, δεσμωτήριον, ειρκτή.
Plot, ἐπιβουλή.	Prisoner, αἰχμάλωτος, ὁ δεδε- μένος. — take, συλλαμβάνειν.

Private, <i>ἴδιος</i> , <i>οἰκεῖος</i> . (adv.) <i>ἴδια</i> , <i>οἰκεῖως</i> .	Purpose (to no), <i>μάτην</i> .
Prizes for valour, <i>τὰ ἀριστεῖα</i> , <i>τὰ δόθλα τῆς ἀρετῆς</i> .	Pursue, <i>διώκειν</i> , <i>διώξειν</i> .
Proclamation, <i>κηρύσσειν</i> , <i>κή- ρυγμα</i> , <i>προειπεῖν</i> .	Put in (ship), <i>ἔχειν (ναῦν) εἰς</i> .
Procure, <i>εὑπορεῖν</i> .	— out, see Vexed, Place.
Productions, <i>οἱ καρποί</i> .	
Profess, <i>φάσκειν</i> , <i>ἐπαγγέλλε- σθαι</i> .	Quality, <i>φύσις</i> .
Proffer, <i>προτείνειν</i> .	Quarters, <i>στρατοπεδεῖεσθαι</i> .
Profit, <i>τὸ κέρδος</i> , <i>τὸ ἀφέλιμον</i> .	(make as headquarters), <i>ὅρμασθαι ἐκ or ἀπό</i> .
Profitable, <i>ἀφέλιμος</i> .	(come to close quarters), <i>ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν</i> , <i>προσ-</i> , <i>συμμιγνύειν</i> .
Prolong, <i>μηκύνειν</i> , <i>ἐκτείνειν</i> .	Quickly, <i>ἐν τάχει</i> , <i>ταχέως</i> .
Promise, <i>ἐνπισχεῖσθαι</i> .	Quiet, <i>ἡσυχος</i> .
Promote, <i>προδρόμειν</i> , <i>σπουδάζειν περὶ</i> , <i>προκόπειν</i> with gen. of thing.	Quite, <i>πάνυ</i> .
βουλεύειν <i>ὅπως</i> .	Quit, be, <i>παύσασθαι</i> (with gen.). <i>ἀπαλλαχθῆναι</i> (with gen.). See Go out.
Property, <i>τὰ χρήματα</i> , <i>τὰ ἴπιπλα</i> .	Raft, <i>σχεδία</i> .
Prosecute, see Continue.	Rage, see Anger.
Prospects, see Fortunes, Fu- ture.	Raise, <i>αἴρειν</i> , <i>ἐπαίρειν</i> .
Prosperous, <i>εὐδαίμων</i> . (to be), <i>εὐτυχεῖν</i> .	Rally, <i>ἀναστρέψειν</i> .
Protection, see Safety.	Ram, battering, <i>ἱμβολή</i> , <i>κρίδα</i> .
Prove, <i>ἐπιδεικνύειν</i> , <i>φαίνειν</i> , <i>φαίνεσθαι</i> .	Rank, <i>τάξις</i> .
Proverb, <i>παροιμία</i> .	Rapid, <i>ταχύς</i> , <i>ὅρμαμένος</i> , or <i>use χειμόρρος</i> .
Provide, <i>παρασκευάζειν</i> , <i>παρέ- χειν</i> .	Rash, <i>θρασύς</i> , <i>ἀπερίσκεπτος</i> .
Provisions, <i>τὰ ἐπιτήδεια</i> , <i>ἀγορά</i> .	Ratify, <i>ἐπεδόνη</i> , <i>ἐπικυρῶν</i> , or <i>use συγχωρεῖν</i> .
Prudent, <i>φρόνιμος</i> .	Reach, <i>ἀφικεῖσθαι εἰς</i> .
Punish, <i>κολάζειν</i> , <i>ζημοῦν</i> , <i>ζημύαν ἐπιτίθεναι</i> .	Reader, <i>ὁ ἀναγιρώσκων</i> .
Purple clothes, <i>αἱ πορφύραι</i> , <i>ἡ πορφυρίς</i> .	Really, <i>τῷ ὄντι</i> , <i>ἀληθῶς</i> .
Purpose, <i>νόημα</i> , <i>ἐπιβουλή</i> , <i>ἐν- νοια</i> .	Reanimated, to be, <i>ἐπιρρω- θῆναι</i> . See Encourage.
(verb) <i>μέλλειν</i> , <i>ἐν νῷ ἔχειν</i> , (pass.) <i>ἐν νῷ or γνώμῃ εἶναι</i> , <i>διανοεῖσθαι</i> .	Reason, <i>αἴτιον</i> , or <i>διά</i> (with acc.).
(on purpose), <i>ἐπιτηδές</i> , <i>ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς</i> , <i>οἱ αὐτὸς τοῦ- το ἥνα κ.τ.λ.</i>	Reasonable, <i>εὐλογος</i> .
	Rebuke, <i>ἐπιτιμᾶν</i> , <i>λοιδορεῖν</i> .
	Receive, <i>(εὐ)δέχεσθαι</i> , <i>λαμβάνειν</i> .
	Recently, <i>νεωστί</i> , <i>ἄρτι</i> .
	Reckon on, see Rely on.
	Recipe (medical), <i>σύγγραμμα</i> .
	Recline, <i>ἐπικλίνεσθαι</i> .
	Recognize, <i>γνωρίζειν</i> , <i>ἀναγνω- ρίζειν</i> .

Reconciled, to be, δι-, κατ-, ἀλλαχθῆναι or -αλλαγῆναι (from -αλλάσσειν) or ἔχθρας παύεσθαι.	Rescue, βοηθεῖν (with dat.). Resemble, ὁμοιοῦν.
Recovered, ἀναιρέσθαι, ἀνασφέσθαι, κομίζεσθαι. (recover liberty), ἀπωθεῖσθαι δουλοσύνην (=throw off slavery) (Hdt.).	Resist, ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι. Resources, οἱ πόροι, τὰ ὑπάρχοντα. Respect, τιμᾶν, θαυμάζειν, σέβειν.
Red sea, ὁ Ἀράβιος κύλπος : (sometimes) ἡ Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα.	Rest, to, ἀναπαύεσθαι, ἀναπνεῖν. — the, use ἄλλος.
Reduce to measure. Say 'So as not to exceed.'	Restore, ἐπισκευάζειν (walls, &c.). ἐπανιστάναι. (from exile), κατάγειν, (pass.) κατελθεῖν.
Reef the sail, τὴν ὥθρην στέλλειν, ιστία στέλλεσθαι.	Result, γίγνεσθαι, ἀποβαίνειν.
Refuge, τακτοποιεῖν.	Retire, } ἀναχωρεῖν.
Refuse, οὐκ ἔχων, οὐ φάγων, οὐκ ἔθελειν, ἀναίνεσθαι.	Retreat, } ἀποδιδύναι. Return, ἐπανέρχεσθαι, ἀπονοστεῖν, ἀνέρχεσθαι, ἐπανιέναι. (give back), ἀποδιδύναι. See Repay.
Regard, see Consider.	Reverence, αἰδεῖσθαι. See Respect.
Regret deeply, πάνυ μετανοεῖν, ἄχθεσθαι ἐπί. See Repent.	Revise (the laws), συγγράψειν.
Reign, βασιλεύειν.	Revolt, ἀνίστασθαι, νεωτερίζειν.
Reject (proposal), ἀποδοκιμάζειν. See Refuse.	Revolve, ἐλίσσεσθαι.
Relate, διέρχεσθαι, διηγεῖσθαι.	Reward, τιμᾶν, δωρεῖσθαι, ἀντιδωρεῖσθαι, τιμᾶς γεράρειν (Xen.).
Relative, συγγενής.	(subst.) ἀθλον, τὰ ἀριστεῖα.
Relied upon, to be, ἀξιώπιστος.	Rhetorically, speak, ρήτορεύειν.
Rely on, πιστεύειν, ἐλπίδας ἔχειν ἐν, (adj.) πίσυνος.	Rich, πλούσιος.
Remain, καταμένειν.	Ride, ἵππεύειν, ἐλαύνειν.
Remarkable, ἀξιόλογος, ἀξιόχρεως.	Right, δεξιός, ἐν δεξιᾷ. — to be, χρῆναι.
Remind, ἀναμημήσκειν.	Riot (luxuriate), ἐντρυφᾶν.
Remove, ὑψ-, ἄφ-αιρεῖν.	Risk, κίνδυνος.
Renown, τὸ κλέος.	Rise again, ἐπανίστασθαι.
Repair, εὐτρεπίζειν.	Rival, ἀντίπαλος, ἀνταγωνιστής, or say 'the other.'
Repay, χρηστοῖσιν ἀμείβεσθαι.	River, ποταμός.
Repent, μετανοεῖν, μεταμέλειν τινὶ (εὖ ποιήσαντι).	Rob (deprive), ἀφαιρεῖσθαι.
Reply, see Answer.	Robber, λῃστής.
Repress, καταλαμβάνειν.	Robe, στολὴ.
Repulse, ἀπορρίνεσθαι.	
Reputation, δόξα, ἀξίωμα, κλέος, or use δοκεῖν.	

Roll down, καταφορέν (Hdt.), καταφέρειν.	Scandalous, αἰσχρός.
— self, κυλινδεῖσθαι.	School, διδασκαλεῖον.
Roller, τροχιλία, or perhaps δλέος (Thuc. iii. 15).	(master), ὑδάσκαλος.
Romans, οἱ Ρωμαῖοι.	Scout, ἡμεροσκόπος (Hdt.), κατόπικος.
Root, take, βιζύσθαι. See Up- root.	Serub, οἱ θάμνοι.
Rope, σειρά, σπάρτον.	Sea, θάλασσα.
Rout, τρέπειν.	(open sea), πέλαγος. (by sea), κατὰ θάλασσαν.
Route, πορεία.	Secretly, λάθρα, οἱ ύπο, or use λανθάνειν.
Royal, βασιλικός.	Secure, see Possession, Safe.
Rugged, τραχύς.	Securely, ἀδεῶς.
Ruin, see Break, Breach.	Sedition, ἀταξία, στάσις, θύρυ- βος.
Rumour, φήμη, φάτις.	(verbs) στασιάζειν, θορυβεῖν.
Run, τρέχειν.	See, ὄράν, θεᾶσθαι.
— close, παρατρέχειν.	Seek, ζητεῖν, (in search of) κατά with acc.).
— away from, ἀποιδράσκειν.	Seem, δοκεῖν, φαίνεσθαι.
— on (revolve), περιάγεσθαι, περιδινεῖσθαι.	Seemly, to be, εὐπρεπῶς ἔχειν.
— forward, προτρέχειν.	Seize, συλλαμβάνειν. (of plague), ἐγκατασκήπτειν.
Rush in, εἰσπίπτειν, φέρεσθαι eis.	Sell, πιπρίσκειν, πωλεῖν, ἀπο- δύσθαι.
Sack, διαρράζειν.	Senate, βουλή.
Sacred, ἱερός.	Send, πέμπειν.
Sacrifice, τὰ ιερεῖα, (act) θυσία. (verb) θύειν, (met.) προιέναι.	— for, μεταπέμπεσθαι, καλεῖν.
Safe, ἀσφαλής, σῶς, (safety) ἀσφάλεια.	Sense, αἴσθησις.
(come safe to), σώζεσθαι eis.	Sensuality, αἱ τοῦ σώματος ἡδοναί, εὐπάθεια.
Sail, πλέειν, (set sail) ἀνάγεσθαι, (sail round) περιπλέειν.	Servant, δοῦλος, οἰκέτης.
(subst.) τὰ ίστιά.	Service (military), μισθοφορά.
Sailor, ναύτης.	Services, τὰ ὑπουργῆματα.
Saint, ἁγιος.	Set out, ὄρμασθαι. See Go.
Same, ὁ αὐτός, δμοίος.	— up, over, ἐφιστάναι, ἐπι- τάσσειν.
Sanction, ἐπιτρέπειν, ἔχειν, συν- αυτεῖν.	— forth (recount), διηγείσθαι.
Sanctuary, νεώς, (τὸ) τέμενος.	Settle, διατίθεναι.
Sand, ἡ ψάμμος.	— a town, πόλιν κατοικεῖσθαι.
Sandal, σάνδαλον, ὑπόδημα.	Shape, τύπος, (τὸ) εἶδος.
Satisfy, ἀρέσκειν. (to be satisfied), ἐπαινεῖν, εὐ- φράνεσθαι. See Content.	Share, see Part.
Save, σωζεῖν.	Shield, ἀσπίς.
See Except.	Ship (of war), τριήρης, ναῦς μακρά, (flag-ship) ἡ στρα- τηγίς.

Ship (generally), <i>ναῦς</i> . (merchant), <i>πλοῖον</i> .	Son, <i>νιός</i> , <i>παῖς</i> .
Shipwrecked, to be, <i>ναυαγίᾳ</i> <i>χρῆσθαι</i> .	Song, <i>φῦδη</i> .
Shoe, <i>ὑπόδημα</i> .	Soon as, <i>ὡς τὸ πρῶτον</i> , <i>ἐπεὶ εὐ-</i> <i>θέως</i> , <i>εὐθὺς</i> (with partic.).
Shoot, (with bow) <i>τοξεύειν</i> , (with spear) <i>ἀκοντίζειν</i> , (in gen.) <i>βάλλειν</i> .	Soothe, <i>παίειν</i> , <i>παραμυθεῖσθαι</i> .
Shore, <i>see Beach</i> .	Soothsayer, <i>μάντις</i> .
Short, <i>ὁλίγος</i> , <i>μικρός</i> , <i>βραχύς</i> .	Sophist, <i>σοφιστής</i> .
Shout (of joy), <i>ἀλαλάζειν</i> , <i>ἀλα-</i> <i>λαγύος</i> .	Sorry, to be, <i>ἄχθεσθαι</i> , <i>λυπεῖ-</i> <i>σθαι</i> , <i>ἀλγεῖν</i> .
Show, <i>δεικνύναι</i> .	Soul, <i>ψυχή</i> .
Shut, <i>κλείειν</i> .	Southern, <i>νότιος</i> .
Sickness, <i>ἡ νόσος</i> , <i>νοσεῖν</i> .	Sow, <i>σπείρειν</i> .
Side with, <i>συγχωρεῖν</i> , <i>φρονεῖν</i> τά (with gen.).	Spanish, <i>use subst. Ἰβηρ.</i>
Siege, <i>πολιορκεῖν</i> , <i>πολιορκία</i> . — raise, <i>λέγειν πολιορκίαν</i> .	Spare, <i>φείδεσθαι</i> (with gen.).
Sight, in, <i>ἐμφανῆς</i> .	Spartans, <i>Λακεδαιμόνιοι</i> .
Sign, <i>σημεῖον</i> , <i>σημαίνειν</i> .	Speech, (language) <i>γλῶσσα</i> , <i>φωνή</i> , (expressions) <i>τὰ</i> <i>ῥήματα</i> , (oration) <i>λόγος</i> .
Signal give, <i>σημαίνειν</i> .	Spend, (<i>προσ</i>) <i>αγαλάσκειν</i> .
Silently, <i>σιγῇ</i> .	(time), <i>διάγειν</i> . <i>See Continue</i> .
Silver, (adj.) <i>ἀργυροῦς</i> . (subst.) <i>ἀργυρός</i> .	Spent, to be (fall short), <i>ἐλλείπειν</i> .
Similar, <i>παραπλήσιος</i> .	Spit, <i>ἀβελίσκος</i> .
Simplicity of living, <i>φαν-</i> <i>λότης</i> .	Splendid, <i>λαμπρός</i> .
Sincere, <i>ἀπλοῦς</i> .	Splendour, in, <i>μεγαλοπρεπῶς</i> .
Sit, <i>καθίζειν</i> , <i>καθῆσθαι</i> . — about, <i>περικαθίζειν</i> .	Sport, <i>παιγνία</i> .
Skill, <i>τέχνη</i> , <i>ἐπιστήμη</i> .	Spot, <i>see Place</i> .
Slaughter, <i>see Kill</i> , Destroy.	Spread under, <i>ὑποτιθέναι</i> , <i>ὑπο-</i> <i>στερνίγαι</i> .
Sleep, <i>καθεύδειν</i> , <i>ὕπνος</i> .	Stand against, <i>ἀνθίστασθαι</i> .
Slip from, <i>ἐκπίπτειν</i> , <i>ἐκεῖναι</i> .	— ground, <i>ὑπομένειν</i> .
Small, <i>μικρός</i> , <i>ὁλίγος</i> .	Standard, <i>σημεῖον</i> .
Smile, <i>γέλαν</i> , <i>φαερώς βλέπειν</i> (μειδιάν in Plato).	Star, <i>ἄστρον</i> .
Smoke, <i>raise</i> , <i>καπνὸν τύφειν</i> .	Start, <i>see Set out</i> .
Sneeze, <i>πτορίν</i> (2nd aor. in Hdt.).	State, <i>πόλις</i> .
Soap, square of, <i>ρύμματος</i> <i>τέλανος</i> .	Statue, <i>ἄγαλμα</i> .
Sobriety, <i>σωφροσύνη</i> .	Steal, <i>κλέπτειν</i> .
Softness, <i>μαλακία</i> .	(away), <i>ἀποδιδράσκειν</i> , <i>ὑπεκ-</i> <i>δῖναι</i> .
Sometimes, <i>ἐνίοτε</i> , <i>ἔστιν ὅτε</i> .	Steel, (adj.) <i>σιδηρός</i> . (subst.) <i>σιδηρός</i> .
	Steer into, <i>έχειν (ναῦν) εἰς</i> .
	Step in rank, <i>ἐν τάξει λέναι</i> .
	Stifle, <i>ἀπομύγειν</i> .
	Still more, <i>ἔτι μᾶλλον</i> .

Stone, λίθος.	τος—ώστε, ἀρκεῖν, ἀπο-
Stop, (trans.) παύειν, (stop one short) καταλιμβεῖν.	χρῆν, ὅλις.
Storm, endure, χειμάζεσθαι	Suitable, ἐπιτήδειος, πρέπων,
Straits, to be in, πυρεν.	εὐπρεπής, προστικευ.
Stranger, ξένος.	(adv.) ὡς πρέπει, πρεπύντως.
Stream, ρέυμα (current), ρεῖθ-	Suitor, μητσόπρ.
ρον (Hdt.).	Summarily, ειδός.
Street, ἡ ὁδός, ἀγούα (Xen.).	Summer, (τὸ) θέρος.
Strength, in full, πανδημέι.	Συντικον, see Send for.
— with all, ἀνὰ κράτος.	Sun, ἥλιος.
(adj.) ἴσχυρός.	Superfluous, περισσός.
(subst.) βάρη, σθένος.	Supper, δειπνεῦν, δεῖπνον.
Strengthen, αἰξάνειν, κρατύ-	Supplant, καταλάνειν, ἀνατρέ-
νεῖν. See Fortify.	πειν, or see Uproot.
Strike, (generally) πατάσσειν,	Supplies, ἀγορά, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια,
τύπτειν, (ship) ἐμβάλλειν,	τὰ σιτία.
(metaph.) πλήσσειν.	Supply, πορίζειν. See Furnish.
Strive, see Endeavour, Try.	Support, ὑφελεῖν, συνυπράσσειν,
Stronger, οἱ κρείσσονες.	ἀμύνειν. See Partisan.
Strong enough, see Able.	Suppose, νομίζειν.
Struggle, ἄγων.	Sure, see Convinced.
Stumble, προσπταλεῖν.	Surpass (exceed), ὑπερβάλ-
Subdue, κατατρέφεσθαι, χει-	λεῖν.
ροῦσθαι, ὑποχείριον ποιεῖ-	Surprise, καταλαμβάνειν.
σθαι.	Surprised, to be (wonder),
Subiect, ὑποχείρος, ὑπήκοος.	θαυμάζειν.
Submit, ὑψίσθαι, ὑπέκειν, πέι-	Surrender, παραδίδοναι, σφᾶς
θεσθαι, δέχεσθαι.	αὐτὸς διδύναι, ἐνδιδύναι.
Substitute, μετιστάναι, μετα-	Surround, ἀμφιβάλλειν, περι-
γράφειν.	έχειν, κυκλοῦν.
Subterranean, ὑπόγειος.	Sweat, ἰδρύειν.
Subvert, καταβάλλειν, ἀνατρέ-	Swell (of water), αἰδηάνεσθαι.
πεῖν.	Swim, νήχειν, νεῖν.
Succeed, εὐτύχειν, κατορθοῦν,	Swollen, to be, ὑγκούνεσθαι.
προχαρέειν.	Sword, τὸ ξίφος.
See Conquer, Victory.	Symptom, τεκμήριον.
(come after), διαδέχεσθαι,	Syracusan, Συρακούσιος.
ἐκ-, παρα-δέχεσθαι τὴν	
ἀρχήν.	Take, αἴρειν, λαμβάνειν.
Sudden, ἀπροσδύκητος.	Talk, λόγος, λόγου.
(adv.) ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτον,	Talker, μαρτολόγος (Plato).
ἔξαιφνης.	Teach, διδάσκειν.
Suffer, πάσχειν, ταλαιπωρεῖν.	Tell, ἀγγέλλειν, λέγειν, δηλοῦν.
(subst.) ταλαιπωρία.	Temper, see Moderate.
Sufficient, ἕξιος, ικανός, τοσοῦν-	Temple, νεάς, ιερόν.

Tender, • make, ἀπαλύνειν (Xen.).	Tribute, φόρος, (pay) φόρον ἀποτελεῖν.
Terrible, δεινός.	Trick, δόλος.
Thank, λάρνη εἰδέναι.	Tripod, τρίποντος.
Thigh, μηρός.	Trireme, τριήρης.
Think, σκέψθαι, νομίζειν. δοκεῖν with dat.	Trophy, τρόπαιον.
Thong, ἴμας.	Trouble, to, ἐνοχλεῖν. (self κῆδεσθαι, σπουδὴν ποιεῖ- σθαι, σπουδάζειν.
Thought, νόημα.	(subst.) κακόν.
Thracian, Θρᾷξ. (adj.) Θράκιος.	Trumpeter, σαλπιγκιής.
Threaten, ἀπειλεῖν.	Truce, σπονδαι. See Armis- tice.
Throne, θρόνος.	Trust, πιστεύειν, (entrust, commit) ἐπιτρέπειν.
Through, right, διαμπερές.	— worthy of, ἀξιώπιστος, πισ- τός.
Tide, (flood, βαχία, πλημμυρίς, (ebb) ἀπωταῖς.	— putting; trusting in, πισ- τυος.
Or use θάλασσα.	Truth, ἀληθεία, (adj.) ἀληθής.
Time, χρόνος, καιρός. (it is time to), ὥρα ἔστι. (it is a work of time), χρόνου πολλοῦ δεῖ.	Try, πειρᾶσθαι, ἐπιχειρεῖν.
(in a short time), οὐ διὰ πολλοῦ. (give time to), πολλῇ σπουδῇ ποιεῖν, σπουδάζειν.	Tuition, see Guardianship.
Timorous, φοβερός.	Tumult, θύρβος.
Tired, ἀπειπόν, ἀπειρηκώς.	Turf, plot of, πάνα.
Toil, πόνος.	Turks, Τούρκοι (Agathias).
To-morrow, for, εἰς αὔριον.	Turn, τρέπειν, τρέπεσθαι.
Tooth, ὅδοις.	— out (become, γενέσθαι, ἀπο- βαίνειν.
Touch at, προσέχειν with dat.	Tutor, see Guardian.
Tower, πύργος, τύροις.	Twice as much, διπλάσιος.
Train, δοκεῖν, (children) παι- δεύειν.	Twist, πλέκειν.
Training, παρασκευή.	Unable, ἀδύνατος, οὐ δυνατός, οὐχ οὖς τε.
Temple on, καταπατεῖν.	Unacceptable, ἀχάριστος.
Transform, μεταποιεῖν.	Unavoidable, ἀνεγκαῖος.
Treachery, προδοσία, ἀποστία. (by treachery), ἐξ ἐπιβολῆς.	Uncertain, ἀσῆλος, ἀσαφής, ἀστάθμητος.
Treasure, θησαυρός, τάχρηματα.	Unchanged, ὁ αὐτός, ἀκίνητος, βέβαιος.
Treat, εὖ or κακῶς διατίθειν (pass. παταχεῖν).	Understand, γιῶναι, συνιέναι.
Treaty, σπουδᾶς ποιεῖσθαι.	Understanding, on this, ἐπὶ τούτοις.
Tree, δένδρον.	Undertake (promise', ὑποσχ- νεῖσθαι, ὑποδέχεσθαι.
Tribunal, oī δικαστάι.	(take in hand), ἐπιχειρεῖν.

Undone, <i>ἀπρακτός</i> (=without doing a thing).	Valour, <i>ἀρετή</i> .
— leave, <i>παραλείπειν</i> .	Variance, to be at, <i>διαφέρειν</i> .
Unfairly, deal, <i>ἀδικεῖν</i> .	Vehemently, <i>σφύρα</i> , <i>βίαιως</i> .
Ungrudging, <i>ἀφθονος</i> .	Vent, <i>τρέπειν</i> , <i>τρέπεσθαι</i> .
Unheard, see Hearing.	Venture (risk), <i>ἐπικινδυνεύειν</i> .
Uninjured, <i>ἀκέραιος</i> , <i>ἀτμητος</i> .	(to be bold), <i>τολμᾶν</i> .
Unite in league, to, <i>περὶ συμ-</i>	Vexed, to be, <i>δυσχεράνειν</i> ,
<i>μαχίας</i> (or <i>συνιστάναι</i> , <i>συν-</i>	<i>δυσχερῶς</i> or <i>χαλεπῶς φέ-</i>
<i>εστάναι</i>).	<i>ρειν</i> .
(reconcile), <i>διαλλάσσειν</i> .	Vicious, <i>πονηρός</i> .
United, <i>ὁμογάμων</i> , or <i>use</i>	Victory, <i>νικᾶν</i> , <i>νίκη</i> .
<i>φρονεῖν κατὰ ταῦτα</i> .	Vigorously, <i>ἐντεταμένως</i> , <i>ἰσχυ-</i>
Unknownn, <i>ἄγνωστος</i> , <i>ἀδηλος</i> .	<i>ρᾶς</i> .
Unlucky, <i>δυστυχός</i> .	Violently, <i>ἐνπὸ βίας</i> , <i>ἐντύνως</i> .
Unmindful, <i>ἀμνημονεύειν</i> .	Virtuous, <i>χρηστός</i> , <i>ἀγαθός</i> .
Unmolested, leave, <i>ἀθέφων</i>	Visit, <i>ἐπισκοπᾶν</i> , <i>εἰσέρχεσθαι</i> .
<i>ἀφίεναι</i> (Dem.).	Vote, <i>ἡ ψῆφος</i> , <i>ψήφισμα</i> .
Unnecessary, <i>οὐκ ἀναγκαῖος</i> .	Voyage, to, <i>πλεῖν</i> .
Unreasonable, <i>παράλογος</i> .	
Unrestrained, <i>ἀκόλαστος</i> .	Wait, <i>μένειν</i> .
Unshaken firmness, with,	(wait for), <i>ἀναμένειν</i> .
<i>βεβαίως</i> καὶ <i>ἀ(μετα)κινή-</i>	— to see, <i>τηρεῖν</i> .
<i>τως</i> .	Walk, <i>περιπατεῖν</i> , <i>βαδίζειν</i> .
Unshapely, <i>ἀμορφος</i> .	Wall, <i>τεῖχος</i> .
Unskilled, <i>ἀνεπιστήμων</i> .	Wallet, <i>πήρα</i> , <i>θύλακος</i> .
Untie, <i>περιαρεῖν</i> , <i>λύειν</i> .	Want, <i>δεῖσθαι</i> with gen.
Until, <i>μέχρι</i> , <i>μέχρι οὗ</i> .	Wanting, to be, (fail) <i>ἐλλεί-</i>
(after neg.) <i>πρίν</i> .	<i>πειν</i> .
Upbraid, <i>ἐπιτιμᾶν</i> (dat.), <i>λοιδο-</i>	War, <i>πόλεμος</i> , (to be at) <i>πολε-</i>
<i>ρεῖν</i> .	<i>μεῖν</i> , (adj.) <i>πολέμως</i> .
Upper end, <i>τὰ ἄνω</i> , <i>τὰ ἀνω-</i>	Warlike, <i>μάχιμος</i> , <i>πολεμικός</i> ,
<i>τέρος</i> .	<i>ἀλκιμος</i> (Hdt.).
Uproar, <i>θύρυσος</i> , <i>θορυβεῖν</i> .	Wares, <i>τὰ φορτία</i> .
Uproot, <i>πρόρρεξον</i> <i>ἀνατρέπειν</i>	Warn, <i>νονδεῖτείν</i> .
(Hdt.).	Waste, <i>τρίβειν</i> . See Devastate.
Urge, see Assure.	Watch, <i>διατηρεῖν</i> .
Use, <i>χρῆσθαι</i> .	Water, <i>ὕδωρ</i> .
Useful, <i>χρήσιμος</i> .	— surrounded with, <i>περίρρυ-</i>
Utterly, <i>πάνυ</i> , <i>παντελῶς</i> , <i>τοῖς</i>	<i>τοσ</i> .
<i>ὅλοις</i> .	Wave, <i>κῦμα</i> . Or Sea.
Vain (braggart), <i>ἀλαζών</i> .	Waver, <i>ἐνδοιαζεῖν</i> .
— in, <i>μάτην</i> .	Weak, <i>δοθενής</i> .
Valiant, <i>ἀνδρεῖος</i> , <i>ἀλκιμος</i>	Weakest side, <i>τὰ ἀσθενέστατα</i> .
(Hdt.).	Wealthy, see Rich.
	Weary, <i>ἀνιᾶν</i> .
	Wherefore <i>διό</i> , <i>διόπερ</i> .

Whole, πᾶς, ὅλος.	Work, ἔργον, (to get employment) κατ' ἔργασίαν.
Wife, γυνῆ.	— get engines to, μηχανὰς προσάγειν.
Wig, —long-flowing, φενάκη βαθεῖα (Lucian).	Work-house, ἔργαστήριον.
Willing, ἕκων.	Worship, προσκυνέin.
Wind, ἄνεμος.	Wound, τιτρώσκειν, τραυματίζειν.
Wine-jar, πίθος.	Wrap up, περικαλύπτειν.
Wing (of army), κέρας. (of bird), πτέρυξ.	Wrestling-match, πάλαισμα.
Winter, λειμῶν.	Wretched, ταλαιπωρός.
Wisdom, σοφία, φρόνσις.	Write, γράψειν.
Wish, θέλειν, ἐπιθυμεῖν (with gen.).	Writings, τὰ γράμματα.
Withdraw, ἀποχωρεῖν, ἀναχωρεῖν.	Year, ἔτος, ἑνιαυτόν.
Within (of place), ἐσω, ἐνδον.	Yearly, (adv.) κατ' ἑνιαυτόν. (adj.) ἑνιαύσιος.
(of time, &c., ἐντός.	Yield (give up), παραδῖναι. (give in), ἐγχωρεῖν, ἐνδιδύαι.
— from, ἐνδόθεν, ἐσαθεν.	Young, νέος.
Witness, θεᾶσθαι. Or See.	Youth, νεανίας.
Wood (forest), ὄλη. (timber), ξύλον, (adj.) ξύλινος.	Zeal, (adj.) πρόθυμος, σπουδαῖος. (subst.) προθυμία, σπουδὴ.
Wooded, δασός.	
Word, ἔπος, βῆμα, λόγος. (send) προεπεῖν.	